

WELCH DRUGS
ARE THE AGENTS

LORD BERESFORD

May Attack the British Naval Policy

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's coming retirement from the navy at the termination of his command of the channel fleet, which is laid to his long controversy with Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty and active head of the navy, is considered to offer Lord Beresford a new means for criticizing the navy's present management. For it is believed he will again enter parliament, where he will have a freer hand to attack government methods.

The antagonism between these two distinguished admirals dates back for years. When Admiral Fisher, who is credited with planning the recent rearrangement of British fleets, concentrated two heavy squadrons in the North sea, facing the German coast, and made a reduction of the fleet in the channel fleet, Lord Beresford is said to have objected to such action while he was in command. Vice-Admiral Bridgeman was given command of the fleet, now to be constituted as the most important in the British navy.

The prime minister made quite clear in his statement in the house of commons in July last the cabinet's views on the subject of naval discipline. He said that "if they find reason to believe that a state of things exists which is in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the fleet they will not hesitate to take prompt and effective action."

In spite of that warning, although Lord Charles has not personally criticized the admiralty policy papers which are believed to represent his views have been continued to do so, and it has been generally assumed that both he and the authorities would feel a certain measure of relief when the usual period of command being determined, he could go on half pay.

In some quarters it has, indeed, been stated that the action of the admiralty is tantamount to a dismissal, because "there is still another year to run of the time usually associated with high command."

Lord Charles Beresford was member of parliament for Waterford from 1874 to 1880, for the east division of Maryborough from 1885 to 1893, for York from 1897 to 1900, and for Woolwich in 1902, which seat he resigned to take command of the channel fleet. He will easily be able to obtain another seat, and in parliament would become, as formerly, a fearless critic of the naval administration.

WORCESTER MAN

Is Sued for Breach of Promise

BROOKTON, Feb. 18.—Still wearing the ring she claims he gave her when they were betrothed and still cherishing a regard for the man whom she alleges has proved recalcitrant to his promise to wed her, Miss Nellie E. Morris of Eastondale, who is employed as a shoe operative in this city, has filed in the superior court of Worcester county a declaration charging breach of promise against Lewis Hayward, aged 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayward of Eastondale, to recover \$20,000 damages.

Miss Morris is 25 years old and the daughter of Mrs. Allen Morris of Littleton just over the Brockton line. She is employed as a stitcher at the Reynolds, Drake & Cabell factory here. She declined to discuss her plans, stating that the matter is entirely in the hands of her counsel, John H. Bartlett.

Hayward's parents have been residents of Eastondale for 25 years. The news of the action against her son was a great blow to the young man's mother. She said that her son and the young woman had not kept company for years. Hayward is now a resident of Worcester, employed as a foreman of a gang of ice cutters. To a reporter in this city he said: "It has been 25 years since I talked with her. Yes, I suppose I did make love to her, but I was not a bit more ardent in my wooing than I was to lots of other girls. I have engaged counsel."

DRACUT

A special town meeting of the water supply district has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 26. The articles contained in the warrant are as follows:

"To see if the district will vote to authorize and instruct the water commissioners to borrow the sum of \$129 in anticipation of taxes, the same to be used in paying the interest on the water bonds issued to the district."

"To see if the district will vote to ask the legislature to enact a bill which will give the district the privilege of asking a loan of \$500 for the purpose of defraying the expense of extending the present water system."

The Pleasant Social club entertained the members of the Florence Social club last night at its quarters in Pleasant street. An oyster supper was served during the early part of the evening after which a musical and literary program was carried out and speeches were made. Among the numbers on the program were the following:

Vocal selections by William Roddy, Paul Morris, Joseph Quigley and Henry McCarthy; recitations, Matthew O'Brien, and a very pleasing phonograph concert was given by Mr. McCarthy.

At the conclusion of the program President Thomas Brick of the Florence club acknowledged his appreciation of the very generous spirit manifested by the members of the Pleasant Social organization in providing such a pleasant evening.

A CONCERT

AT THE FIRST TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The vestry of the First Trinitarian congregational church was the scene last evening of a very successful concert. The exercises in which the little ones took part were very pleasing, one of them entitled "The Tea Party," being a class of little girls, all of whom were dressed like "grown-ups." Miss Dorothy Moody was the reader for this sketch and the follow-

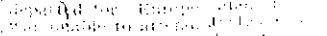
	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURG	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....	READ	Apr. 20, May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	Apr. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	Apr. 21, 22, 23, 24 June 25, 26, 27, 28 July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug. 7, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 15, 17, 19, 20 July 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 23, 24, 25
BROOKLYN.....	Apr. 17, 19, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 31, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19	THE	Apr. 11, 16, 16 June 1, 28, 29, 29 Sept. 3, 9, 10, 11	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 4, 12, 13, 15	June 11, 12, 13, 15 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 17, 18, 20	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 16, 17, 19, 20 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 15 Sept. 24, 25, 26
NEW YORK.....	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 12, 14, 15	Apr. 22, 23, 24 June 2, 29, 30 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7	LOWELL	Apr. 20, May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 17, 18, 19	June 15, 17, 18, 19 July 26, 27, Aug. 2 Aug. 16 Sept. 18, 25, 26	June 11, 12, 13, 11 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 24, 25, 25	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 1, 2, 3, 6 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 21, 22, 23
PHILADELPHIA.....	Apr. 14, 15, 15 June 25, 26, 26, 28 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 June 22, 23, 21 Sept. 6, 8, 7	Apr. 17, 18, 20 May 28, 29, 31, 21 Oct. 2, 2, 1, 5	SUN	June 7, 8, 9, 10 June 21, July 29 Aug. 12, 13, 11 Sept. 24, 25	June 18, 17, 19, 20 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 23, 24, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 20
PITTSBURG.....	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 21 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 30	May 20, 21, 22 July 1, 9, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 13, 15, 26	May 11, 12, 12, 11 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Aug. 20, 21, 23	FOR	Apr. 11, 15, 16, 17, 25 May 9, July 1 Sept. 18, 16 Oct. 5, 7	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 2, 3, 4, 20 Sept. 5 Oct. 1, 2, 4	Apr. 26, 27, 28 June 22, 23, 21, 26, 27 Sept. 14, 15, 11
CINCINNATI.....	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 27, 28, 30	May 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 31	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 29, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 15, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 22, 23, 21 July 5, 5, 6 July 26, 27, 18 Sept. 3, 11	LATEST	May 8, 6, 7, 8 June 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 Aug. 17, 18	Apr. 20, May 1, 2, 7 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 6, 7
CHICAGO.....	May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 26, 21, 21, 23	May 21, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 10, 12, 12, 11 July 12, 25, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	Apr. 20, May 1 May 29 June 30, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 6, 7, 8	Apr. 28, 27, 28, 29 May 21, 21, June 1, 2 Sept. 1, 12, 13	SPORTING	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Oct. 5, 6, 7
ST. LOUIS.....	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 23, 25, 26	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 23, 25, 24 Aug. 29, 21, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 20, 31	May 5, 6, 7, 8 May 31, 31, June 1 Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 4	Apr. 18, 19, 20, 21 May 22, 26 July 25, Sept. 5 Oct. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 May 9 July 4, 5, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11	NEWS.

Under Discussion at the State House Yesterday

Lydia E. Dickinson's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female flatulence, displacement, irregular menstruation, nervous irritability, periodic neural headache, bearing-down feeling, sturdency, invagination, and nervous prostration. It cures but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

INTERESTING POOL GAME

A very sportsmanlike match was played in the Middle room, Tuesday night between Ted Brown and Mr. Brown. The latter, through the courtesy of the referee, secured a victory. The players of the Middle room were not a little gratified that Mr. Brown, who has been of service to the league upon the campus, should have been able to meet them in a contest to be played



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received treatment there, and later went to St. John's hospital, where four stitches were taken in the wound. It

for he went to his home.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM AND SANITATION

The subject of tenement house reform was merely broached at the charity conference held in city hall Tuesday evening. That is a subject replete with vast possibilities, not only for the good of the families and people affected, but for the community at large and the city as a whole.

Seldom does it occur to the average citizen or even to those striving for reform what a field there is for benevolent work in the improvement of the homes of the working classes. The home is the foundation of society, and whatever is done to make it more attractive, more comfortable, more happy, tends to improve and uplift the whole. It has been well said that the domestic relations precede and in our present existence are worth more than all our other social ties. They give the first throb to the heart and unseal the fountains of life. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, fears, hopes and solicitudes form the chief interest of human life.

What work, therefore, could be more laudable than a movement to brighten, purify and, may we say, healthify the homes of the toilers whose lives are regulated mainly by the sound of the factory bells?

Lowell is in need of such reform as nearly every factory city, and even every metropolitan city must be. In every city, yes, even in our national capital with all its magnificence, there is a district of very poor tenement houses, rookeries they might be called.

Some cities have them in greater proportion than others, and, of course, Lowell has her share. One of the things that demand attention of Lowell residents in this regard is, that a few streets which twenty years ago were fairly respectable are now reduced to a deplorable state of dilapidation. The former occupants have moved outward and recent arrivals in our city have taken their places—peoples who came from the sunny Isle of Greece, or who led a pastoral life on the continent of Europe or in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. All these peoples have been accustomed to plenty of sunshine and fresh air; and such of them as hailed from agricultural districts have never known how readily the more deadly diseases are propagated in the congested districts of large cities.

When these people get crowded into small tenements in this country the contrast with the open air conditions of their former homes is very striking, and no doubt to them it is not only disagreeable but injurious to the health.

The great fault of the poorer tenements is, that they are low studded, the windows are too few and too small, the light insufficient, the ventilation is had and sanitary conditions imperfect.

There are tenements in dark alleys and in the interior of large blocks where there is practically no light and no contact with the outer air for purposes of ventilation. In such places the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases find a fertile field of propagation.

The occupants of these pest holes of disease are not instructed as they should be in how to protect themselves against such diseases. As a result many of them fall victims to the ravages of the white plague, consumption, and fevers of various kinds.

When such tenements are crowded with humanity the conditions may easily be imagined. All such cases demand the prompt attention of the board of health, and where the rooms are too small or sanitary conditions are imperfect, the tenements should be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, the property owners who collect rent for such tenements are proving themselves to be men who lack public spirit and disregard the interests of the city. They should be compelled to keep their property in decent repair in the interest of the occupants as well as of the public health.

Many of the owners of such property complain that the rent they receive does not warrant any expense on repairs. They should make the necessary repairs and charge higher rent. They should realize that the reason why their property does not rent well is that it is unattractive for lack of repairs. This function belongs to the board of health, while the inspector of buildings should see that no more ramshackle buildings will be erected within the city limits. When buildings that were erected fifty, seventy-five or a hundred years ago still remain in the midst of respectable buildings on a business street something is radically wrong. The very fact shows that the owners of the buildings are not doing their duty to the property or to the city. A study of examples of this kind might result in a movement to force these delinquent property owners to expend a little money on their property or else sell out to people who will use it for business purposes.

This movement for better tenement houses and more ideal conditions is in line with the city beautiful movement, which is not necessarily confined to the improvement of the architecture in our municipal and other public buildings, but applies to the beautification of our most obscure as well as our most important streets.

What is needed in the city tenements is more light, more sun-line. Oh! If the sunlight and the fresh air could only enter the crowded tenements they would do more than all the doctors. In the tenements we should have more spacious apartments and more air space. The average adult requires a certain air space and this well ventilated in order to be protected against impure air.

The board of health might properly fix a minimum number of cubic feet to be provided for each adult in the average tenement. That ludicrously settled would prevent the crowding that is so detrimental to health and happiness in the congested districts.

It is obvious to the least observing that work along these lines—the infusion of sunshine and fresh air to the homes, the improvement of sanitary conditions, with the remodeling or renovation of the dilapidated buildings, would improve the public health and at the same time lessen idleness and the other offences resulting therefrom.

Where the homes are made healthy and attractive, the occupants will be more cheerful and less subject to the moroseness brought on by gloomy environment, or by bad air and certainly less disposed to seek transient relief in the flowing bowl.

Here, then, is a movement that commands itself to all classes, as one

by which thousands of people can be benefited, the public health protected by the prevention of disease, the general aspect of our poorest streets much improved, and many of the evils of intemperance discounted in advance.

We have sufficient faith in the various classes of foreigners who have settled here within the last dozen years to believe that they are easily susceptible of complete assimilation as American citizens, not only imbued with the American spirit of absolute freedom and toleration, but also capable of accommodating themselves to the new social and industrial conditions in which they find themselves, while at the same time realizing the vital importance of clean, airy and attractive homes.

They are all ready and willing, we believe, to cooperate with the health authorities and other agencies in fighting disease and especially that insidious, inveterate and fatal foe of factory cities, the white plague. Let not these foreign elements of our population be blamed for disease-breeding or unsanitary conditions. If such conditions exist anywhere the fault is ours, not theirs. It is because we have not insisted upon anything different, because we have not made regulations making it obligatory upon all classes to observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation so as to have cleanly and beautiful homes even where the buildings are poorest.

We submit that these matters are of such vital importance that they demand the earnest and continuous attention of the board of health with a view to general improvement.

SEEN AND HEARD

Editor Seen and Heard: I observe that a writer in a local paper refers to Washington's birthday as a national holiday. What do you say about it?

Washington's birthday is a local, not a national holiday. There is no national holiday.

"Is there a drug store near here?" asked the man who was being shaved, of the barber. "One in the next block. Why?" "Send the boy out for a nickel's worth of vitrol. My face is a little tender today, and I don't want you to use your regular bay rum."

Mr. Backwoods had called for the first time to escort Miss Hampton to the weekly prayer meeting. An excess of timidity and self-consciousness reduced him to the point of absolute silence until at last, with visible effort, as the "meeting house" is called, the gallant summons all his courage.

"Do you like stewed rabbit?" he hazarded.

"Yes," returns the maiden, coyly. Amid silence, until on the return journey the home lights are sighted, when, with another mighty effort, the resourceful swain asks feebly:—

"Ain't the gravy nice?"

And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sea partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said:

"I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I don't believe I ever saw a goddess that expressed me favorably or one that I would be willing to have a son of mine marry, even if she agreed to dress properly and live a domestic life, like ordinary mortals. Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck, so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right, as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

careless and untidy when it comes to the arrangement of their hair or tresses. They invariably have youthful bodies, but their features convey the impression that they are too set in their ways, and that their age is extremely doubtful. If you've never noticed particularly, study the next goddess you meet and see if she doesn't have an uncommonly hard face."

The following are quoted as some of Lincoln's epigrams:

"I have changed my mind. I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday."

By a course of reasoning, Euclid proves that all the angles in a triangle are equal to two right angles. Now, if you undertook to disprove that proposition, would you prove it false by calling Euclid a liar?

What do you think of those fellows in gold street who are gambling in gold at such a time as this? For my part, I wish every one of them had his devilish head shot off. (Said to be Lincoln's harshest utterance.)

Whatever changes may occur in the quantity of money in any community, time will adjust the derangement produced, while the adjustment is progressing, all suffer less, and many lose everything, but renders life desirable. And no duty is more imperative on the government than that of furnishing the people a sound and uniform currency.

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Along the path of a useful life, this is the one ever bloom.

The busy mind that understands, thinks of sorrow, or care, or gloom; And anxious thoughts may be swept As we busily wield a broom.

The titubant and bewhiskered Rock beer goat surmounting the festive beer keg has appeared on the land and we know that spring is nigh, for the goat and the kester that he advertises, from time immemorial, have been unfailing signs of spring. Annually with the coming of Rock beer into the market the beer and other newspaper offices are besieged for a week or more with queries of this nature:

Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform an old subscriber what rock beer is?

Dear Editor: Is rock beer the first brew of the hops, or what is it?

Of course you understand, these questions are only a few of the thousands that the poor editor is called upon to answer from day to day and are not sent in because the subscribers believe that he is an authority on this particular subject.

In order to forestall the querists this year the editor sent a reporter out yesterday to ascertain beyond any peradventure, and without any too extensive personal investigation, just what rock beer is, and the scribe was fortunate in meeting Mr. Frank Bell, of Boston, traveling salesman for the Greater Boston combination of breweries who, among other liquids, brews Rock.

In response to the reporter's request for an expert definition of Rock beer Mr. Bell said: "Rock beer is the first brewing of the new hops. In the old days when one could brew only in cool weather, October brought great joy, for vines were bursting with new malt and roses were redolent with new hops. The harvest was over and it was time for the first brewing and the whole country-side made holiday."

In the abundance of his harvest the brewer made the first brew from his best. He mashed an extra amount of his best barley malt and to the brew he gave generously of his choicest hops. Then he steeped it away in great casks to mellow with age, as all good lagers must do. A few months in the vaults the beer was ready in April and was brought forth with renewed merrymaking, a glad reminder after winter's cold, of the low grain, fields and the fragrant hop gardens of autumn. That was the original story of Rock and with some brewing goes on in a mellow, made mellow, the you round, the resplendor of Rock still endures. Complication among brewers, each being jealous of passing the first Rock on the market, has forced back the date of the Rock until in place of the eve of Easter, Washington's birthday now welcomes the Rock."

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Whatever changes may occur in the quantity of money in any community, time will adjust the derangement produced, while the adjustment is progressing, all suffer less, and many lose everything, but renders life desirable. And no duty is more imperative on the government than that of furnishing the people a sound and uniform currency.

And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sea partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said:

"I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I don't believe I ever saw a goddess that expressed me favorably or one that I would be willing to have a son of mine marry, even if she agreed to dress properly and live a domestic life, like ordinary mortals. Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck, so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right, as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

careless and untidy when it comes to the arrangement of their hair or tresses. They invariably have youthful bodies, but their features convey the impression that they are too set in their ways, and that their age is extremely doubtful. If you've never noticed particularly, study the next goddess you meet and see if she doesn't have an uncommonly hard face."

The following are quoted as some of Lincoln's epigrams:

"I have changed my mind. I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday."

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ANNUAL SOCIAL

Of Evening High Graduating Class

The annual social and dance of the graduating class of the Lowell Evening



JAMES SHEA, President L. E. H. S.

High school was held last night in high school hall. The attendance was

S. ABELS

Offers 1500 yards real linen and part linen

TORCHON LACES

In fine, neat, narrow patterns, at

Only 3c and 5c yd.

They outwear the cloth

Also about 900 yards of new

Hamburg Embroideries

In choice patterns, worth up

to 15c, all

At 9c a Yard

See them, corner of

MERRIMACK AND KIRK STS.

Economy

Is the direct road to wealth. It is not what money we make, it is what we save that counts, and when you bring your old clothes to the Bay State Dye Works and at a small expense have them made to look almost as good as new, that is Economy.

Start right now and let us do a nice job on your Spring Suit so that it will be all ready when you need it. Done in the best possible manner at the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS

54 Prescott Street

D. J. LEARY, Proprietor.

PUTNAM & SON CO., 166 Central Street

Our Boys' Suit Stock

In four lots, at a saving from \$1.50 to \$1.50 on a suit. All new and desirable suits, now marked down for a quick sale.

75 Suits for boys 8 years to 16—neat patterns of fancy worsteds and chevrons. Knickerbocker trousers, sold up to \$4, all now.....\$2.50

125 Boys' Suits to fit boys 8 years to 16. Double breast jackets with knickerbocker trousers, including all of the small lots that sold for \$5, today.....\$3.50



All of the Boys' Fine Suits sold for \$8 and \$9, now \$5.00. Handsome fancy worsteds, chevrons and serges, in suits for boys 8 years to 17. Every suit new and stylish, all with knickerbocker trousers, were \$8 and \$9, now.....\$5.00

All Rogers-Peel's Fancy Suits for Boys, were \$10 and \$12, now \$7.50. We include all of the finest suits in the store at this figure. Every suit new this season. The best clothing made to fit boys 8 years to 17. Suits were \$10 and \$12

JOSEPH PULITZER ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM

THE United States versus the Press Publishing company is a case that is puzzling the public. It is before two federal grand juries; it has reached the United States senate; it is being discussed by the newspapers. The president of the United States started it. After Senator Rayner of Maryland, a lawyer of conceded ability, talked about the case on the floor of the senate and intimated that it was a good deal of a mystery to him the question was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Pulitzer's lawyers have asked the attorney for the government to tell them who are in the case, what it is about and what the government's law for the proceedings is. The lawyers for the government have not seen fit to enlighten the lawyers of Mr. Pulitzer.

The Press Publishing company is the company under which the New York World is published and disseminated. Joseph Pulitzer is the editor of the World, its owner and publisher. Employees of the World are subpoenaed in John Doe fashion and appear before the federal grand jury for the District of Columbia and before the federal grand jury of the United States district court in New York. The president of the United States, who instituted the suit, said when he did so:

"The real offender is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. He should be prosecuted for libel by the government authorities."

In a letter to William Dudley Foulke, written in the early part of December, the president severely criticized Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Larkin, editor of the New York Sun, for their connection with the matter in publishing the World's articles. This letter brought out comment from the press of the country, but the man against whom the prosecution by the government is being made is Mr. Pulitzer.

The offending stories concerned an alleged syndicate of fifteen Americans, including Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law; Charles P. Taft and William Nelson Cromwell. It was alleged that this syndicate purchased for \$3,500,000 all the stocks, bonds and rights of the old French Panama Canal company and then used its influence to have the United States government take over the canal rights at a price of \$40,000,000, making a profit of \$36,500,000 for the syndicate.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, Mr. Pulitzer is before the country with the unique distinction of being the one individual against whom the legal machinery of the government has been put in action. Mr. Pulitzer's life has been crowded with incidents decidedly out of the ordinary. He is a giant in his profession. Wherever he goes in the old world he is interviewed by reporters, written about by the leading writers and is a topic for the magazines.

Mr. Pulitzer's Foresight. If Mr. Pulitzer were in possession of all his faculties he would not be quite so distinctive, although his executive genius, his aptitude in grasping the questions of the hour and his universal knowledge of men and affairs would mark him as one far beyond the limitations of the average man of intelligence.

Foresight and determination are the



chief characteristics in this man's manner said: "Pulitzer, this young man has come down here for the Chicago Times. You talk to him and tell him what he wants to know while I am downstairs."

Mr. Hutchins was away nearly an hour. In that time I had obtained information from young Pulitzer. But he had found out, as far as my knowledge extended and as far as my relations with the Chicago Times would permit me to tell, all about the way in which Mr. Storey conducted his great newspaper, for it was a great journal at that time. He hurled questions at me until I grew dizzy. He inquired minutely about every department of the Times. He even asked how the papers were supplied to the newsboys. Not one of his questions was prompted by mere curiosity. He wanted to know for a purpose. The purpose was not known to his informant. But young Pulitzer knew. He was foreseeing. Some years later I had an idea as to the meaning of the rapid fire questions which had been asked. Mr. Hutchins asked me after young Pulitzer had gone if Pulitzer had told me anything. I replied that he had not, but that he had found out everything I knew about the Chicago Times. Mr. Hutchins laughed. "Of course," he replied. "That's Pulitzer's

game—to tell nothing, but to find out all the other fellow knows."

His First Step in Politics. About the time of this incident or soon after Mr. Pulitzer was a reporter on the Westliche Post, an influential German daily newspaper. A little later there was a political meeting in the rotunda of the old courthouse of St. Louis. One of the spellbinders was Joseph Pulitzer. After that he was in demand. He was at that time part owner and managing editor of the German newspaper on which he had been a reporter. There were two afternoon English newspapers in the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought them. The Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement, which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was a delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He has been an independent Democrat ever since. The party men of that

time will understand what "independent" signifies to Mr. Pulitzer. Mr. Pulitzer was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1847. He was seventeen years old when he came to this country. His father was a man of some means and gave his son the benefit of a private tutor. Owing to the financial failure of his father young Pulitzer was dependent on his own exertions for success. He never waited for opportunity to knock at his door. He found opportunities. He married in St. Louis. His wife, who came from a noted Kentucky family, was one of the beauties of the aristocratic old city. She is interested in many charities, and before her husband's affliction she was much more prominent in society than she has since been. She often accompanies him in his travels. She is devoted to him and to his interests. There are six children in the Pulitzer household. Before his marriage Mr. Pulitzer enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union and stayed until the conflict was over. His Arrival in New York. There are stories and stories about Mr. Pulitzer's coming to New York. One is that he was penniless. Another is that he slept in the parks. Some of these stories may have more color than foundation. It is a fact, however, that he was remote from affluence. His chief capital consisted of his foresight and determination. He foresaw, for example, the possibilities of New York World. Nobody else had seen them. He determined to buy it. He carried out this determination. A second rate hotel building stood on the site of the present World building.

Mr. Pulitzer foresaw that the site commanded two cities. He bought it. All "seeing New York" cars pass it. The story of the newspaper which is issued from the structure under the great bronze dome is known all round the globe.

In 1895 Mr. Pulitzer was elected to the lower house of congress from one of the districts of New York, but the field was too limited. He resigned after a few months to give his attention to the work for which he was born.

When his great affliction—he is practically blind—came upon him it seemed to quicken all his energies. He applied himself to his work with greater assiduity than ever and is even now quite active. No matter where he may be, he is editing the World. He has a summer home at Bar Harbor. He has a mansion in the fashionable section of New York. This mansion is a palace in its equipment. It is the home of a student, a maker of events, a musician, an artist—in all that is necessary to beauty and elevate. He has a place in the pines of New Jersey where he goes at certain seasons. He has a yacht that was constructed after his own designs. He knows Europe and its public men as well as he knows his adopted country and its public men. But wherever he may be, wherever he may go, he keeps his fingers on the World. In his incessant thirst for all that is inspiring he wears out secretaries and is still fresh in his work when others have given up from exhaustion. How a Blind Man "Sees."

One day at Bar Harbor he had told his secretary to read to him the headlines of his afternoon paper. Away down in one corner was an item of a poor woman who had been run down by a car. The item had come in late, and it had to be minimized. The secretary had skipped the item. The blind man's intuition told him that all of the paper had not been read. He directed the weary secretary to go over the paper again. This time the secretary read the overlooked item. The great editor said to him, "You didn't read that before." Then he added: "What is the big item in the news? Telegraph the editor to raise a fund for that poor woman. Let the Evening World head the subscription."

And so it goes, day after day, wherever he may be. He knows before he goes to sleep, here or in the remotest parts of the world, wherever the telegraph can furnish him the information, exactly how many lines of advertising the next issue of his paper will contain.

A few years ago, soon after his son Ralph married Miss Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, millionaire of New York, Joseph Pulitzer announced that he would retire from the active management of his two newspapers in New York. Nobody in the World of offices disputed this announcement, but there were many incredulous smiles. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer is a well trained newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

How deeply imbued Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is with his work was shown not a great while ago when he founded a school of journalism in Columbia university. He gave it a million dollars. He promised to give another million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. The founder of the new school of journalism thus proposes to perpetuate what he has created.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

Bells That Ring Alarms Under the Sea

WIRELESS telegraphy and the submarine signal were potent factors in the rescue of human life from the White Star steamship Republic, that went down in forty fathoms of sea off Martha Vineyard Sunday, Jan. 24, after she had been pashed on the port side by the Italian liner Florida in the early hours of the preceding day.

Although the submarine signal apparatus antedates wireless telegraphy, less is known, except by navigators, of the former than the latter.

The submarine system consists of two parts—one, sound signaling under water for coast protection; two, receiving apparatus for vessels. With the latter apparatus any ship approaching a lightship, bell buoy or electric shore station equipped with a submarine bell will receive a warning that will give it ample time to avoid danger or direct its course to a harbor of safety.

While the part played by wireless telegraphy in connection with the Republic's disaster has been told, as it deserved to be, the details of the work by the submarine system have not been fully explained.

The captain and navigators of the Republic, sister ship of the ill-fated Republic, report that the Republic was using her submarine apparatus at the time of the collision, and she continued to use it until she was found by the Baltic. By the use of the submarine the Republic was enabled to obtain her exact position from Nantucket light vessel. Having obtained her bearings, she sent information of her condition broadcast by wireless. In this way the Baltic learned the location of the Republic. The second officer of the Baltic made this clear in his statement. "We picked up the bell," he said. "On Nantucket lightship and kept it all the time until we found the Republic. At all times we could tell the direction of the lightship accurately."

After the rescue and while the Baltic was still blanketed with a dense fog the Baltic found her way to the Fire Island lightship and the Ambrose channel lightship by means of the submarine apparatus instead of waiting outside until the fog lifted. After the American liner, the New York, had received news by wireless of the Republic's disaster she made her way to

Nantucket light vessel by means of the submarine apparatus, and in this way the New York located the Baltic and the Republic. The message by wireless received by the New York was: "We are south-southeast of Nantucket light vessel ten or fifteen miles and can hear by submarine bell. Baltic's position two miles south of Republic." The New York was on her way to the Nantucket light vessel when this message was received.

The Lucia received the same wireless message. She located Nantucket light vessel ten miles distant, reached the lightship and then cruised about until the Republic and the Baltic were reached. The Lucia kept her relative position all the time by means of the submarine signal apparatus. The New York, Baltic and the Lucia came through the fog into New York harbor, being guided by the submarine bell on Fire Island and the bell on Ambrose channel lightship.

Mechanism of the Device.

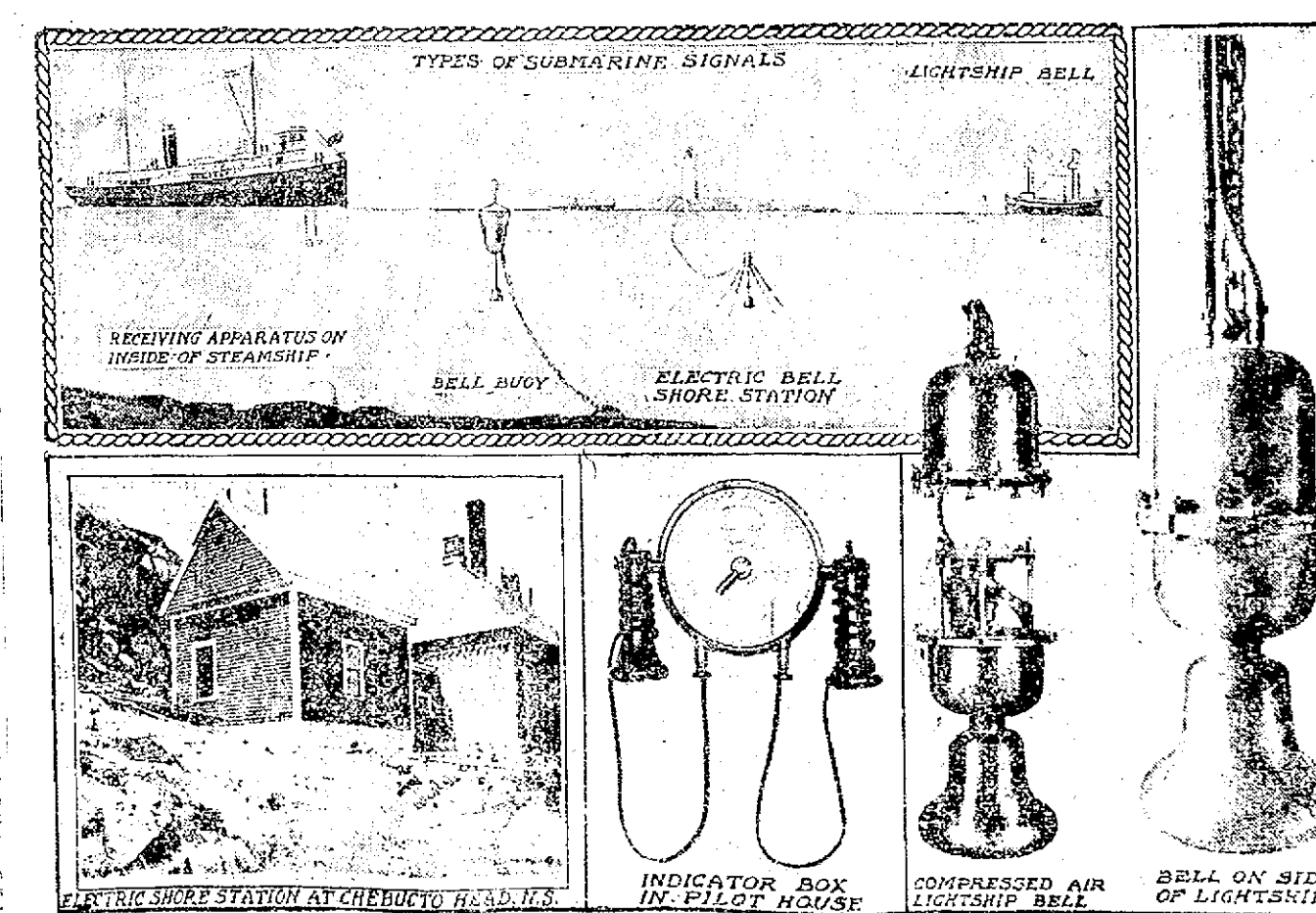
The principle of the submarine signaling device is based on the fact, well known, that sound signals are transmitted under water with absolute accuracy, while in air the sounds are diverted by banks of fog or cloud or by wind and the varying densities of the atmosphere.

The apparatus has two modest parts. The "speaking" apparatus consists of a submerged bell of a design adapted to provide sounds in the water and the receiving paraphernalia on a vessel. The latter picks up the sounds of the bell and enables the pilot not only to determine its direction, but also the distance away of the ship, reef or light vessel to which the tollable bell is attached.

In order to send forth signals from a vessel in motion the bell or gong is located inside the hull of the ship far forward and snugly to the outer skin of the fabric. It can be rung by an automatic device or by hand. When fixed to a lightship the bell is suspended to a depth of about twenty-five feet, where it is tolled at regular intervals by steam or by electric mechanism.

On a ship that carries this apparatus there are always two transmitters, one installed on the starboard and the other on the port side. This arrangement is important, as all navigators will readily understand.

When the bell sending out its puls-



ations on either side of the receiving vessel, alert the beam the cone on side starboard or port, will be the only one to respond to the vibrations of the water medium, but should the ship shift her position so as to bring the distant bell beam on or bow on, or partially so, both starboard and port gongs will repeat the faraway sounds. If the bow is only partially pointing toward the unseen bell it is the varying degrees of distinctiveness of the installed gongs that decides the direction of the alarm. The captain

of a ship does not have to go into the hold to attend to his monitors. Both transmitters are connected by wire to a single receiver box in the pilot house. A key switch enables the pilot to listen to the sound as received, either starboard or port. By means of a single key he can accurately locate the signal.

Contemplated Improvements. While the mechanism of the submarine signal is not complicated, it

requires some engineering skill to manipulate it. It consists of tank, pulleys, crochets, battery box, indicator box, receiving telephones, one under and one above the indicator box. The compressed air tanks, all of these are simply helpers to the device itself. ship. It is claimed, has disadvantages, which is only a fact. The company owning the system has found that many are now developing an apparatus which is claimed, will carry a submarine bell in a tank inside which the ship's sound which it gives distant vessels by the skin of the ship, and although it would be of assistance in enabling ships to avoid collisions, it would not

send out warnings to a sufficient distance to enable ships approaching crochets, battery box, indicator box, receiving telephones, one under and one above the indicator box. The compressed air tanks, all of these are simply helpers to the device itself. ship. It is claimed, has disadvantages, which is only a fact. The company owning the system has found that many are now developing an apparatus which is claimed, will carry a submarine bell in a tank inside which the ship's sound which it gives distant vessels by the skin of the ship, and although it would be of assistance in enabling ships to avoid collisions, it would not

and having a high musical note is best adapted for the transmission of sound through water. Bells can be distinguished at five miles, and in some cases at a greater distance, even by a child. The volume of the tone is used to gauge distance. It is not denied that vessels hear these bells at a distance far beyond the range of aerial fog signals and that navigators get direction accurately. Reports received from the lakes show that the sounds of the submarine bells are heard at a distance of seven, ten and twelve miles.

Practically all ocean going passenger steamships plying the Atlantic are now equipped with the receiving apparatus for submarine signals, and bells are regularly rung below the surface of the water at ninety-eight stations already established in this and foreign countries and at the expense of the respective governments.

Canada was the first country to adopt submarine signaling. The four lightships in the St. Lawrence river and the one off Yarmouth are equipped with submarine bells. Steamers entering the English channel get the bells on the tender at Cherbourg and Boulogne. During the summer of 1907 submarine bells were installed on all the lightships on the Pacific coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The apparatus is as applicable to warships as to merchant marine ships, and a special submarine signal apparatus has also been successfully tested by the fishermen of the Gloucester fleet.

After tests had been made by captains of several English ships, all of whom reported favorably, the London Shipping Gazette said, "The reports prove the absolute reliability of the submarine signaling system."

It is rather singular there are no reliable data from which the name of the inventor of this system is obtainable. Like the birthplace of Homer, the inventor is in doubt. Since his discovery it has been improved on in several respects, but the principle, so simple as to be understood by a child, remains the same. It contains enough glory for all.

Julius Verne in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" described the submarine signal system as a practical form. PERCY WILLIAM.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.				WESTERN DIV.			
To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.
Low. 6:45	High. 6:50	Low. 6:55	High. 7:00	Low. 6:55	High. 7:00	Low. 6:55	High. 7:00
6:57	7:02	7:07	7:12	7:07	7:12	7:07	7:12
7:09	7:14	7:19	7:24	7:19	7:24	7:19	7:24
7:21	7:26	7:31	7:36	7:31	7:36	7:31	7:36
7:33	7:38	7:43	7:48	7:43	7:48	7:43	7:48
7:45	7:50	7:55	8:00	7:55	8:00	7:55	8:00
7:57	8:02	8:07	8:12	8:07	8:12	8:07	8:12
8:09	8:14	8:19	8:24	8:19	8:24	8:19	8:24
8:21	8:26	8:31	8:36	8:31	8:36	8:31	8:36
8:23	8:28	8:33	8:38	8:33	8:38	8:33	8:38
8:25	8:30	8:35	8:40	8:35	8:40	8:35	8:40
8:27	8:32	8:37	8:42	8:37	8:42	8:37	8:42
8:29	8:34	8:39	8:44	8:39	8:44	8:39	8:44
8:31	8:36	8:41	8:46	8:41	8:46	8:41	8:46
8:33	8:38	8:43	8:48	8:43	8:48	8:43	8:48
8:35	8:40	8:45	8:50	8:45	8:50	8:45	8:50
8:37	8:42	8:47	8:52	8:47	8:52	8:47	8:52
8:39	8:44	8:49	8:54	8:49	8:54	8:49	8:54
8:41	8:46	8:51	8:56	8:51	8:56	8:51	8:56
8:43	8:48	8:53	8:58	8:53	8:58	8:53	8:58
8:45	8:50	8:55	9:00	8:55	9:00	8:55	9:00
8:47	8:52	8:57	9:02	8:57	9:02	8:57	9:02
8:49	8:54	8:59	9:04	8:59	9:04	8:59	9:04
8:51	8:56	9:01	9:06	9:01	9:06	9:01	9:06
8:53	8:58	9:03	9:08	9:03	9:08	9:03	9:08
8:55	9:00	9:05	9:10	9:05	9:10	9:05	9:10
8:57	9:02	9:07	9:12	9:07	9:12	9:07	9:12
8:59	9:04	9:09	9:14	9:09	9:14	9:09	9:14
9:01	9:06	9:11	9:16	9:11	9:16	9:11	9:16
9:03	9:08	9:13	9:18	9:13	9:18	9:13	9:18
9:05	9:10	9:15	9:20	9:15	9:20	9:15	9:20
9:07	9:12	9:17	9:22	9:17	9:22	9:17	9:22
9:09	9:14	9:19	9:24	9:19	9:24	9:19	9:24
9:11	9:16	9:21	9:26	9:21	9:26	9:21	9:26
9:13	9:18	9:23	9:28	9:23	9:28	9:23	9:28
9:15	9:20	9:25	9:30	9:25	9:30	9:25	9:30
9:17	9:22	9:27	9:32	9:27	9:32	9:27	9:32
9:19	9:24	9:29	9:34	9:29	9:34	9:29	9:34
9:21	9:26	9:31	9:36	9:31	9:36	9:31	9:36
9:23	9:28	9:33	9:38	9:33	9:38	9:33	9:38
9:25	9:30	9:35	9:40	9:35	9:40	9:35	9:40
9:27	9:32	9:37	9:42	9:37	9:42	9:37	9:42
9:29	9:34	9:39	9:44	9:39	9:44	9:39	9:44
9:31	9:36	9:41	9:46	9:41	9:46	9:41	9:46
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9:35	9:40	9:45	9:50	9:45	9:50	9:45	9:50
9:37	9:42	9:47	9:52	9:47	9:52	9:47	9:52
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9:49	9:54	9:59	10:04	9:59	10:04	9:59	10:04
9:51	9:56	10:01	10:06	10:01	10:06	10:01	10:06
9:53	9:58	10:03	10:08	10:03	10:08	10:03	10:08
9:55	10:00	10:05	10:10	10:05	10:10	10:05	10:10
9:57	10:02	10:07	10:12	10:07	10:12	10:07	10:12
9:59	10:04	10:09	10:14	10:09	10:14	10:09	10:14
10:01	10:06	10:11	10:16	10:11	10:16	10:11	10:16
10:03	10:08	10:13	10:18	10:13	10:18	10:13	10:18
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LATEST BITTER CONTROVERSY

Discussion Over the Surrender of City of Santiago

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The bitter controversy aroused last week by the publication here of the telegrams exchanged between Gen. Blanco at Havana and the government at Madrid regarding the surrender of the city of Santiago, Cuba, to Gen. Shafter in 1898 has been intensified by the appearance of a fresh batch of messages which demonstrate that the government when it found that Blanco was opposed to surrender, communicated directly with General Toral, the commander at Santiago, giving him a free hand to make terms.

Gen. Blanco on July 13 telegraphed Toral that he would try to relieve Santiago and instructing him to insist that Gen. Shafter allow the Spanish garrison to retire to Holguin or return to Spain on Spanish ships; otherwise Spain would continue the defense. Gen. Blanco said further to Gen. Toral: "I repeat that I am responsible for everything that has occurred in Cuba since October last."

The same day Gen. Blanco cabled Madrid that the juncture of the third

army corps with the Santiago garrison had become impossible and that Toral must not surrender except on honorable conditions. Madrid thereupon authorized Toral to treat independently of Blanco, but Blanco asserted that he could not include the entire fourth army corps in the surrender as the other garrisons were capable of holding out. Nevertheless Gen. Toral on July 23 surrendered the whole army corps with its war material.

In transmitting the announcement of this surrender to Madrid Blanco reproached the government, saying he could have prevented it upon the terms made.

He added: "In spite of its dismemberment the army continues intact and the war can be continued." The Correspondencia, which publishes these despatches, declares the exchanges acquit Gen. Blanco of any responsibility and prove "the sad truth that the capitulation was arranged as preliminary to making peace."

"MOTHERS' DAY"

A Feature of the Boston Revival

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—"Mothers' day" was the occasion of the most notable features of the Chapman-Alexander evangelistic campaign now being waged in this city, a service in honor of the mothers of America being arranged to be held in Tremont temple this afternoon. With admission limited to those who hold special tickets in order to maintain the desired quiet and impressive nature of the service, the important tribute was paid to those who have given birth to America's citizens, humble as well as great.

The service was suggested to Dr. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist, by the establishment last year at the initiative of Miss Anna Jacobs of Philadelphia of an annual national "mothers' day." It is planned to observe this day on the second Sunday in May of each year and the first observance was held in many cities last year. Those who join in the movement wear white carnations on that day, unite in special "mothers' day" services and distribute white flowers in hospitals, almshouses, prisons and orphanages.

STATE SEALER

In Favor of a Taximeter Measure

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Defective taximeters and the short-weight cartons are given an important place in the report of Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, sent to the legislature yesterday afternoon. Mr. Palmer says that many complaints have been made to his department regarding the inaccuracy of taximeters. An investigation by the department revealed that there was some ground for the complaints, but that, as a rule, the accuracy of the machines is certain. There were some defective taximeters, however, and Mr. Palmer recommends that legislation of some sort providing against cheating by this means be adopted.

For some months the department has been waging a battle against the undersized cartons, and, although all steps that could be taken have been in the effort to protect the consumer from short weight in goods sold in this way, Mr. Palmer states in his report that the lack of uniformity in the laws of various states has made it almost impossible to secure the best results. He says that the necessity for national legislation in relation to weights and measures is being constantly brought to his attention.

"Thousands of packages of goods, foodstuffs and other commodities, which are annually sold in this state offer a striking example of the need of such legislation," he says. "In many instances the entire weight or gross weight of the packages does not equal the weight of the commodity which the customer pays for and which he believes he is receiving."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A mass meeting in the interests of organized classes, both men and women, was held Wednesday evening in the vestry of the First Baptist church. The speakers of the evening were Mr. C. P. Hall, leader of the men's class of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, and the Rev. Ben A. Wilborn, pastor of the First Congregational church, Lowell. Mr. Hall spoke in a very interesting way regarding men's classes, and the Rev. Mr. Wilborn spoke on the work of women's classes.

Mr. Hamilton S. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association and W. W. Mann, secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Association, were also present and made brief addresses.

After the addresses the men and women separated into conferences. The men's conference being led by Mr. C. P. Hall, and the women's by Mr. Hamilton S. Conant. It was the unanimous opinion that a very enjoyable and profitable and instructive meeting had been held.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton futures opened steady, March 34 1/2 April 34 1/2 May 34 1/2 June 34 1/2 July 34 1/2 Aug. 34 1/2 Sept. 34 1/2 Oct. 34 1/2 Nov. 34 1/2 Dec. 34 1/2 Jan. 34 1/2 Feb. 34 1/2

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LORD BERESFORD

May Attack the British Naval Policy

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's coming retirement from the navy at the termination of his command of the channel fleet, which is due to his long controversy with Admiral Sir John Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty and active head of the navy, is considered to offer Lord Beresford a new means for criticizing the navy's present management. For it is believed he will again enter parliament, where he will have a freer hand to attack government methods.

The antagonism between these two distinguished admirals dates back for years. When Admiral Fisher, who is credited with planning the recent rearmament of British fleets, concentrated two heavy squadrons in the North sea, facing the German coast, and made announcement of the location in the channel fleet, Lord Beresford is said to have objected to such action while he was in command. Vice-Admiral Bridgeman was given command of the fleet, now to be constituted as the most important in the British navy.

The prime minister made quite clear in his statement in the house of commons in July last the cabinet's views on the subject of naval discipline. He said that "if they did reason to believe that a state of things exists which is in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the fleet they will be hesitating to take prompt and effective action."

In spite of that warning, although Lord Charles has not personally criticized the admiralty policy papers which are believed to represent his views, he has continued to do so, and it has been generally assumed that both he and the authorities would feel a certain measure of relief when the usual period of command being determined, he could go on half pay.

In some quarters it has, indeed, been stated that the action of the admiralty is tantamount to a dismissal, because there is still another year to run of the time usually associated with high command.

WORCESTER MAN

Is Sued for Breach of Promise

BROCKTON, Feb. 18.—Still wearing the ring she claims he gave her when they were betrothed and still cherishing a regard for the man whom she alleges has proved untrue to his promise, to wed her, Miss Nellie E. Morris of Eastonville, who is employed as a shoe operator in this city, has filed in the superior court of Worcester county a declaration charging breach of promise against Lewis Hayward, aged 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayward of Eastonville, to recover \$20,000 damages.

Miss Morris is 25 years old and the daughter of Mrs. Allen Morris of the little town just over the Brockton line. She is employed as a stitcher at the Reynolds, Drake & Cabell factory here. She declined to discuss her plans, stating that the matter is entirely in the hands of her counsel, John H. Bartlett.

Hayward's parents have been residents of Eastonville for 25 years. The news of the action against her son was a great blow to the young man's mother. She said that her son and the young woman had not kept company for years. Hayward is now a resident of Worcester, employed as a foreman at a saw of ice cutters. To a reporter in this city, he said:

"It has been 2½ years since I talked with her. Yes, I suppose I did make love to her, but I was not a bit more ardent in my wooing than I was to lots of other girls. I have engaged counsel."

DRACUT
A special town meeting of the water supply district has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 25. The articles contained in the warrant are as follows:

"To see if the district will vote to authorize and instruct the water commissioners to borrow the sum of \$120 in anticipation of taxes, the same to be used in paying the interest on the water bonds issued to the district."

"To see if the district will vote to ask the legislature to enact a bill which will give the district the privilege of asking a loan of \$500 for the purpose of defraying the expense of extending the present water system."

The Pleasant Social club entertained the members of the Florence Social club last night at its quarters in Pleasant street. An entire supper was served during the early part of the evening, after which a musical and literary program was carried out and speeches were made. Among the speakers in the program were the following:

Vocal selections by William Roddy, Paul Smith, Joseph, Quigley and Henry McArthur, recitation, Mary O'Brien, and a very pleasing phonograph concert was given by Mr. McArthur.

At the conclusion of the program President Thomas Dwyer of the Florence club acknowledged the appreciation of the very successful spirit manifested by the members of the Pleasant Social organization in providing such a pleasant evening.

The committee to which much of the success of the affair was due was composed of William Roddy, chairman; J. Dwyer, treasurer; David Price, J. H. O'Brien, Frank Sullivan, William Roddy and William Dwyer.

A CONCERT
AT THE FIRST TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
The very of the First Trinitarian Congregational church was the scene last evening of a merry and well-attended concert. The sketches in which the little ones took part were very pleasing and of them entitled "The Tea Party," being a class of little girls, all of whom were dressed like "grown-ups." Miss Dorothy Moody was the reader for this sketch and the following ones participated: "Mrs. Brown," Miss Elsie Rollins, "Kate," Miss Patricia Murphy, guests, Misses Isabel Joyce, Gladys McLaughlin, Greta Pickering, Eva McCarthy, Gertrude Powers and Bessie Baldwin.

Following this was a piano solo by Miss Alice Miller, solo, Miss A. E. Hill, dialogue entitled "Marian's Wish," by the following: Misses Dorothy, Leah and Dorothy Moody, and Matilda Everett Taylor and William Bamber, all of the intermediate department. Miss Louise Locke played a piano solo and Miss Marion Bill's class presented a tableau, "Nursery Rhymes," and this was followed by a medley of national and southern airs by members of Mr. Corey's class. Miss Lillian Hines, assisted by other members of Mr. Corey's class, read a humorous story, and Mr. Walter Gunston and girls from Mrs. Sullivan's class put on a neat sketch entitled "A Bachelor's Reverie." The rest of the program was: Tableau, "A Fable Party," by Mrs. Merrill's class; class play, Miss Gertrude Busch of Miss Sander's class; piano solo by Miss H. Somers of Miss Dole's class; song, Mrs. Martin's class, "A Social Session," by the men's class, singing of "America."

by members of the pastor's class, also "Lord Dismiss Us With Thy Blessing."

while the peanut table was presided over by Miss Bessie L. Worrall.

The winners in the sports were: Potato race, boys, Fred Lang; fat woman's race, Mrs. John Osgood; three-legged race, boys, Robert Worrall, Winfield Hanson; potato race, girls, Irene Cokerline, Annie Fletcher; whistling contest, boys, William Richardson; nail driving contest, Mrs. H. J. Ball.

A SPECIALIST SAYS:
"Piles Can't Be Thoroughly Cured By Outward Treatment"
Dr. J. S. Leonard, of Lincoln, Neb., the celebrated specialist, who has studied every phase of piles, says: "Piles can't be thoroughly cured by ointments, nor any other outside treatment. The cause is internal and needs internal treatment." Dr. Leonard, perfected Hem-Roid, the first internal pile cure. It treats circulation in the lower bowel, and has cured 98 per cent. of cases.
Sold under guarantee at Carter & Shepherd's, Price \$1.
Dr. Leonard's Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. prep. Write for booklet.

Charles Mason Fuller, formerly of the United States navy, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Great Panama Canal" before a large and appreciative audience in the rooms of the People's club in the Russell building last night. The lecture was one of the free course given by the club. The use of one hundred interesting pictures assisted those present in understanding more fully the remarks of the speaker.

Mr. Fuller during the course of his remarks said that he always advocates the lock system for the canal and believed that that would be the system adopted. According to the proposed plans there will be two sets of locks, with three locks in each set. The great States to act definitely on this great engineering feat, was the trip that the

will aid in the construction of the waterway, and is about 125 square miles in area. This will not only be of aid because of the shorter distance to be dug, but it will also act as a barrier in time of storm, and will prevent the canal from rising more than an inch under the heavy rainfall.

About 14 miles are already dug, and the canal will be 49 miles in length when completed. It will be finished in 1915, at a cost of about \$300,000,000. The canal banks are built in terraces, thus leaving no place where standing water may accumulate, to breed disease and pests.

Mr. Fuller, in referring to some of the other great canals of the world, told of the cost of putting the battleship fleet through the Suez canal. The rate charged is \$1.50 per ton and \$2 for every person brought through. This cost the United States about \$151,000. He said that the canal is a highly paying proposition and the average amount made on the stock is about \$5 per cent. per annum. In the DeLesseps canal the money for building was taken from the poor peasants.

The thing that brought the United States to act definitely on this great engineering feat, was the trip that the

Oregon was forced to make clear around the horn, in the Spanish-American war, forcing her to go 15,000 miles instead of 5,000.

Mr. Fuller was interesting throughout, and his address received the strictest of attention from the crowd of 500 who were present. At the conclusion of the lecture, it was announced that the same man would address the club on February 24, taking as his subject the "Indies." This lecture will also be illustrated.

BACK TO WORK
LASTERS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR JOBS
BRAINTREE, Feb. 18.—The 50 lasters who went on strike at the D. B. Closson Co. shoe factory in this town on Monday returned to their work today under the old conditions. The introduction of new lasting machines, which the lasters contended would result in a cutdown of wages was the cause of the dispute. The company made no attempt to fill the places of the strikers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1909

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURG	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....	READ	Apr. 29, May 1, 3, 4 July 5, 6, 7 Oct. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 28, 27, 18, 29 June 22, 13, 24 Sept. 4, 9, 6, 7	Apr. 27, 22, 23, 24 June 29, 19 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7	June 2, 1, 4, 5 Aug. 1, 3, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 23, 24	June 7, 8, 9, 19 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 29	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 3, 5, 8 Sept. 13, 18, 29	June 14, 17, 12, 29 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 28, 29, 29
BROOKLYN.....	Apr. 17, 15, 19, 29 May 18, 29, 31, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19	THE	Apr. 14, 12, 13 June 4, 27, 28, 28 Sept. 5, 9, 10, 11	Apr. 28, 27, 28, 29 June 10, 27, 28 Sept. 6, 13, 14, 15	June 14, 12, 13, 15 July 29, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 2, 4, 5, 6 July 29, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 18, 20, 23	June 14, 17, 19, 29 Aug. 1, 3, 5, 8 Sept. 13, 18, 29	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 12, 17, 21, 15, 15 Sept. 24, 25, 26
NEW YORK.....	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 21, 20, 21 June 2, 29, 30 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7	LOWELL	Apr. 29, May 1, 2, 4 July 5, 6, 8, 7 Aug. 11, 18, 19	June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 29, 31, Aug. 2 Aug. 14 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 2, 1, 5, 6 Sept. 21, 25, 26	June 1, 2, 3, 11 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 29	June 1, 7, 6 Aug. 1, 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 13, 22, 23
PHILADELPHIA.....	Apr. 14, 15, 16 June 25, 26, 29, 25 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 6, 7	Apr. 27, 18, 29 May 28, 19, 21, 21 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5	SUN	June 1, 8, 9, 10 June 29, 31, 29 Aug. 1, 1, 15 Sept. 24, 15	June 16, 17, 18, 25 Aug. 1, 8, 9, 19 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 1, 1, 5 Aug. 1, 3, 7 Sept. 18, 19, 29	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 6, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 18, 29
PITTSBURG.....	May 24, 25, 28, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 24 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 30	May 26, 11, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Aug. 14, 15, 25	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 29, 31, 21	FOR	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17, 25 May 9, July 1 Sept. 13, 16 Oct. 5, 7	Apr. 18, 19, 29 May 1, 1, 23 Sept. 5 Oct. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 24, 27, 29 June 22, 23, 24, 29, 27 Sept. 12, 13, 14
CINCINNATI.....	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 31	May 17, 18, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 19, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 24, 25, 14 June 5, 6, 9 July 2, 1, 15, 25 Sept. 3, 11	LATEST	May 5, 6, 1, 8 June 2, 13, 14, 28, 29 Aug. 17, 18	Apr. 26, May 1, 2, 3 June 20, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 6, 7
CHICAGO.....	May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 20, 21, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 14, 15, 16, 14 July 22, 26, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 25	Apr. 24, May 1 May 29 June 19, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 5, 7, 8	Apr. 28, 27, 28, 29 May 21, 21, June 1, 2 Sept. 4, 12, 13	SPORTING	Apr. 25, 26, 24, 25 July 29, 27, 29 Oct. 4, 6, 7
ST. LOUIS.....	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 20, 13, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 19, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 20, 21, 17 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31	May 5, 6, 7, 8 May 21, 21, June 1 Aug. 27, 18, 19 Sept. 4	Apr. 18, 19, 20, 21 May 23, 25 July 25, Sept. 5 Oct. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 May 9 June 5, 5, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11	NEWS.

JOSEPH PULITZER ACCUSED BY UNCLE SAM

THE United States versus the Press Publishing company is a case that is puzzling the public. It is before two federal grand juries; it has reached the United States senate; it is being discussed by the newspapers. The president of the United States started it. After Senator Rayner of Maryland, a lawyer of conceded ability, talked about the case on the floor of the senate and intimated that it was a good deal of a mystery to him the question was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Pulitzer's lawyers have asked the attorneys for the government to tell them who are in the case, what it is about and what the government's law for the proceedings is. The lawyers for the government have not seen fit to enlighten the lawyers of Mr. Pulitzer.

The Press Publishing company is the company under which the New York World is published and disseminated. Joseph Pulitzer is the editor of the World, its owner and publisher. Employees of the World are subpoenaed in John Doe fashion and appear before the federal grand jury for the District of Columbia and before the federal grand jury of the United States district court in New York. The president of the United States, who instituted the suit, said when he did so:

"The real offender is Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World. While the criminal offense of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in form a libel upon individuals, the great injury done is in blackening the good name of the American people. He should be prosecuted for libel by the government authorities."

In a letter to William Dudley Foulke, written in the early part of December, the president severely criticized Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, for their connection with the matter in publishing the World's articles. This letter brought out comment from the press of the country, but the man against whom the prosecution by the government is being made is Mr. Pulitzer.

The offending stories concerned an alleged syndicate of fifteen Americans, including Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law; Charles P. Taft and William Nelson Cromwell. It was alleged that this syndicate purchased for \$3,500,000 all the stocks, bonds and rights of the old French Panama Canal company and then used its influence to have the United States government take over the canal rights at a price of \$40,000,000, making a profit of \$36,500,000 for the syndicate.

Whatever may be the outcome of the litigation, Mr. Pulitzer is before the country with the unique distinction of being the one individual against whom the legal machinery of the government has been put in action. Mr. Pulitzer's life has been crowded with incidents decidedly out of the ordinary. He is a giant in his profession. Whenever he goes in the old world he is interviewed by reporters, written about by the leading writers and is a topic for the magazines.

Mr. Pulitzer's Foresight.

If Mr. Pulitzer were in possession of all his faculties he would not be quite so distinctive, although his executive genius, his aptitude in grasping the questions of the hour and his universal knowledge of men and affairs would mark him as one far beyond the limitations of the average man of intelligence.

Foresight and determination are the

chief characteristics in this man's composite nature. A personal recollection will be pardoned. In 1872 I was sent to St. Louis by Mr. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, on a mission which took me to the office of Mr. Stilson Hutchins, then one of the three big editors of St. Louis. Hutchins was a human dynamo. Between "editing" visiting his business office and running upstairs to the composing room he found time to give me some information. A young man came in to whom I was introduced. His name was Pulitzer. The name at that time had a limited circulation. Mr. Hutchins in his hurried and jerky

manner said: "Pulitzer, this young man has come down here for the Chicago Times. You talk to him and tell him what he wants to know while I am downstairs." Mr. Hutchins was away nearly an hour. In that time I had obtained no information from young Pulitzer. But he had found out, as far as my knowledge extended and as far as my relations with the Chicago Times would permit me to tell, all about the way in which Mr. Storey conducted his great newspaper, for it was a great journal at that time. He hurried questions at me until I grew dizzy. He inquired minutely about every depart-

ment of the Times. He even asked how the papers were supplied to the newsboys. Not one of his questions was prompted by mere curiosity. He wanted to know for a purpose. The purpose was not known to his informant. But young Pulitzer knew. He was forecasting. Some years later I had an idea as to the meaning of the rapid fire questions which had been asked. Mr. Hutchins asked me after young Pulitzer had gone if Pulitzer had told me anything. I replied that he had not, but that he had found out everything I knew about the Chicago Times. Mr. Hutchins laughed. "Of course," he replied. "That's Pulitzer's

game—to tell nothing, but to find out all the other fellow knows."

His First Step in Politics.

About the time of this incident or soon after Mr. Pulitzer was a reporter on the Westliche Post, an influential German daily newspaper. A little later there was a political meeting in the rotunda of the old courthouse of St. Louis. One of the spellbinders was Joseph Pulitzer. After that he was in demand. He was at that time part owner and managing editor of the German newspaper on which he had been a reporter. There were two afternoon English newspapers in the city that had small circulations and less influence. Mr. Pulitzer bought them. The Post-Dispatch was the result. The constitution of Missouri is a part of the work of Mr. Pulitzer. He was a member of the body that made it. He was associated with Carl Schurz in the Liberal Republican movement which subsequently resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president. Mr. Pulitzer was a delegate to the convention that nominated Greeley and Brown. He has been an independent Democrat ever since. The party men of that

faith will understand what "independent" signifies to Mr. Pulitzer.

Mr. Pulitzer was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1847. He was seventeen years old when he came to this country. His father was a man of some means and gave his son the benefit of a private tutor. Owing to the financial failure of his father young Pulitzer was dependent on his own exertions for success. He never waited for opportunity to knock at his door. He found opportunities.

He married in St. Louis. His wife, who came from a noted Kentucky family, was one of the beauties of the aristocratic old city. She is interested in many charities, and before her husband's affliction she was much more prominent in society than she has since been. She often accompanies him in his travels. She is devoted to him and to his interests. There are six children in the Pulitzer household. Before his marriage Mr. Pulitzer enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union and stayed until the conflict was over.

His Arrival in New York.

There are stories and stories about Mr. Pulitzer's coming to New York. One is that he was penniless. Another is that he slept in the parks. Some of these stories may have more color than foundation. It is a fact, however, that he was remote from affluence. His chief capital consisted of his foresight and determination. He foresaw, for example, the possibilities in the New York World. Nobody else had seen them. He determined to buy it. He carried out this determination. A second rate hotel building stood on the site of the present World building.

Mr. Pulitzer foresaw that the site commanded two cities. He bought it. All "seeing New York" cars pass it. The story of the newspaper which is issued from the structure under the great bronze dome is known all round the globe.

In 1885 Mr. Pulitzer was elected to the lower house of congress from one of the districts of New York, but the field was too limited. He resigned after a few months to give his attention to the work for which he was born.

When his great affliction—he is practically blind—came upon him it seemed to quicken all his energies. He applied himself to his work with greater assiduity than ever and is even now quite active. No matter where he may be, he is editing the World. He has a summer home at Bar Harbor. He has a mansion in the fashionable section of New York. This mansion is a palace in its equipment. It is the home of a student, a maker of events, a musician, an artist—in all that is necessary to beauty and elegance. He has a place in the pines of New Jersey where he goes at certain seasons. He has a yacht that was constructed after his own designs. He knows Europe and its public men as well as he knows his adopted country and its public men. But wherever he may be, wherever he may go, he keeps his fingers on the World. In his incessant thirst for all that is transpiring he wears out secretaries and is still fresh in his work when others have given up from exhaustion.

How a Blind Man "Sees."

One day at Bar Harbor he had told his secretary to read to him the headlines of his afternoon paper. Away down in one corner was an item of a poor woman who had been run down by a car. The item had come in late, and it had to be minimized. The secretary had skipped the item. This blind man's intuition told him that all of the paper had not been read. He directed the weary secretary to go over the paper again. That time the secretary read the overlooked item. The great editor said to him, "You didn't read that before." Then he added: "That is the big item in the news. Telegraph the editor to raise a fund for that poor woman. Let the Evening World head the subscription."

And so it goes, day after day, wherever he may be. He knows before he goes to sleep, here or in the remotest parts of the world, wherever the telegraph can furnish him the information, exactly how many lines of advertising the next issue of his paper will contain.

A few years ago, soon after his son Ralph married Miss Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, millionaire of New York, Joseph Pulitzer announced that he would retire from the active management of his two newspapers in New York. Nobody in the World offices disputed this announcement, but there were many incredulous smiles. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer is a well trained newspaper man and has frequently astonished the older heads with his suggestions. He began, like his father, at the lowest rung of the ladder, but he knows who is editor of the World.

How deeply imbued Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is with his work was shown not a great while ago when he founded a school of journalism in Columbia university. He gave it a million dollars. He promised to give another million when the school reaches the stage that will warrant the donation. This founder of the new school of journalism thus proposes to perpetuate what he has created.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

Bells That Ring Alarms Under the Sea

WIRELESS telegraphy and the submarine signal were potent factors in the rescue of human life from the White Star steamer Republic, that went down in forty fathoms of sea off Martha's Vineyard Sunday, Jan. 24, after she had been gashed on the port side by the Italian liner Florida in the early hours of the preceding day.

Although the submarine signal apparatus antedates wireless telegraphy, less is known, except by navigators, of the former than the latter.

The submarine system consists of two parts—one, sound signaling under water for coast protection; two, receiving apparatus for vessels. With the latter apparatus any ship approaching a lightship, bell buoy, or electric shore station equipped with a submarine bell will receive a warning that will give it ample time to avoid danger or direct its course to a harbor of safety.

While the part played by wireless telegraphy in connection with the Republic's disaster has been told, as it deserved to be, the details of the work by the submarine system have not been fully explained.

The captain and navigators of the Republic, sister ship of the ill-fated Republic, report that the Republic was using her submarine apparatus at the time of the collision, and she continued to use it until she was found by the Baltic. By the use of the submarine the Republic was enabled to obtain her exact position from Nantucket light vessel. Having obtained her bearings, she sent information of her position broadcast by wireless, and in this way the Baltic learned the location of the Republic. The second officer of the Baltic made this clear in his statement: "We picked up the bell," he said, "on Nantucket lightship and kept it all the time until we found the Republic. At all times we could tell the direction of the lightship accurately."

After the rescue and while the Baltic was still blanketed with a dense fog the Baltic found her way to the Fire Island lightship and the Ambrose channel lightship by means of the submarine apparatus instead of waiting outside until the fog lifted. After the American liner, the New York, had received news by wireless of the Republic's disaster she made her way to

Nantucket light vessel by means of the submarine apparatus, and in this way the New York located the Baltic and the Republic. The message by wireless received by the New York was: "We are south-southeast of Nantucket light vessel ten or fifteen miles and can hear by submarine bell. Baltic's position two miles south of Republic." The New York was on her way to the Nantucket light vessel when this message was received.

The Republic received the same wireless message. She located Nantucket light vessel ten miles distant, reached the lightship and then cruised about until the Republic and the Baltic were reached. The Republic kept her relative position all the time by means of the submarine signal apparatus. The New York, Baltic and the Republic came through the fog into New York harbor, being guided by the submarine bell on Fire Island and the bell on Ambrose channel lightship.

Mechanism of the Device.

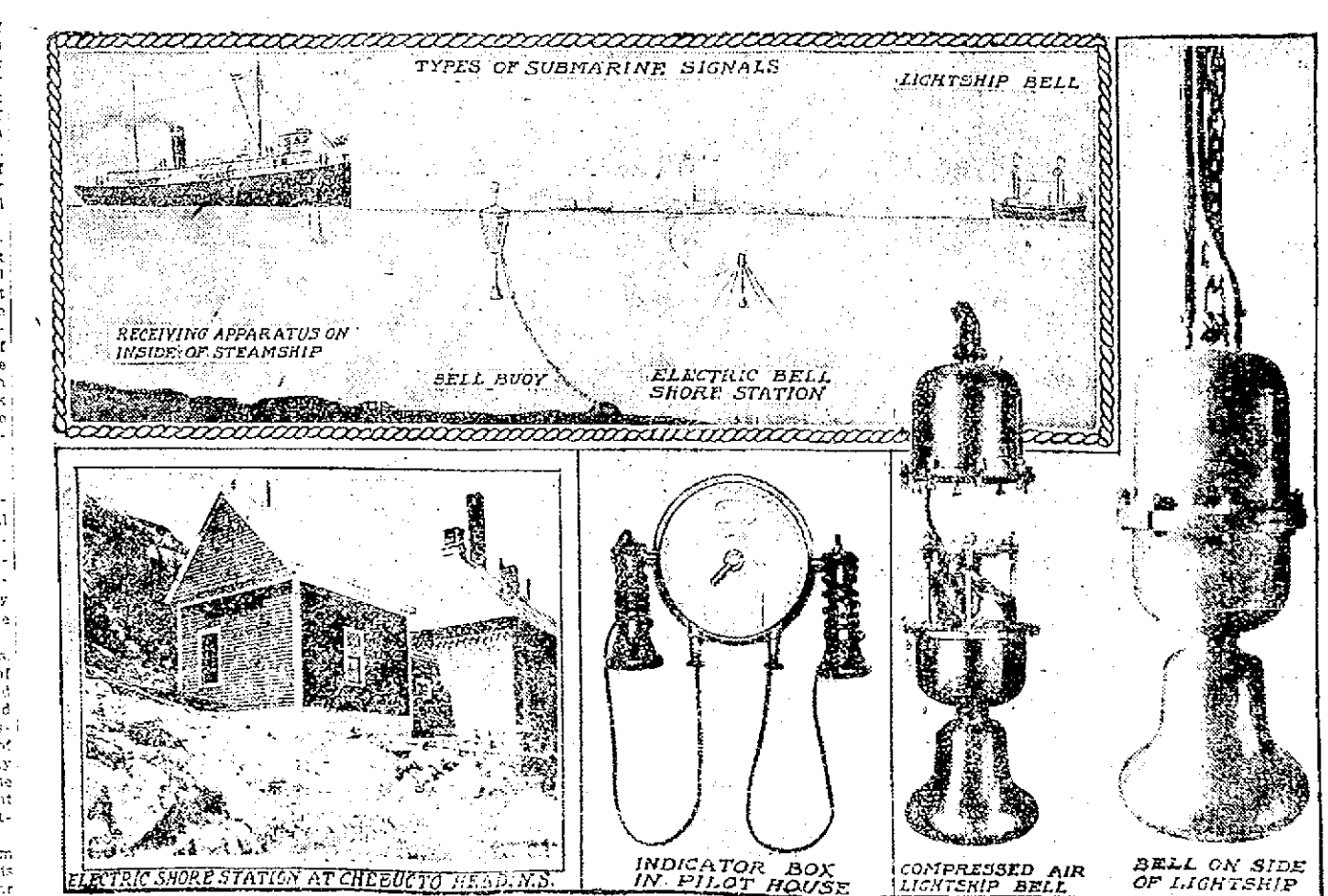
The principle of the submarine signaling device is based on the fact, well known, that sound signals are transmitted under water with absolute accuracy, while in air the sounds are diverted by banks of fog or cloud or by wind and the varying densities of the atmosphere.

The apparatus has two modest parts. The "speaking" apparatus consists of a submerged bell of a design adapted to provide sounds in the water and the receiving paraphernalia on a vessel. The latter picks up the sounds of the bell and enables the pilot not only to determine its direction, but also the distance away of the ship, reef or light vessel to which the tollable bell is attached.

In order to send forth signals from a vessel in motion the bell or gong is located inside the hull of the ship far forward and snugly to the outer skin of the hull. It can be rung by an automatic device or by hand. When fixed to a lightship the bell is suspended to a depth of about twenty-five feet, where it is tolled at regular intervals by steam or by electric mechanism.

On a ship that carries this apparatus there are always two transmitters, one installed on the starboard and the other on the port side. This arrangement is important, as all navigators will readily understand.

When the bell sending out its pulsa-



tions is on either side of the receiving vessel, the beam the wave on side, starboard or port, will be the only one to respond to the vibrations of the water column, but should the ship shift its position so as to bring the distant bell beam on or low on or parallel to both starboard and port beams will repeat the faraway sounds. If the bell is only partially pointing toward the unseen bell it is the varying degrees of distinctness of the tollable gong that directs the direction of the alarm. The captain

of a ship must have to go into the hold to listen to the tollable. Both transmitters are connected by wire to a single tollable receiver box in the pilot house. A small switch enables the pilot to listen to the sound as received, either starboard or port. By means of a simple switch the tollable of the signal bell can be accurately located.

Contemplated Improvements.

While the mechanism of the submarine signal is not complicated, it

requires some engineering skill to manipulate it. It consists of tanks, compressors, battery, a receiver box, each other at a high rate of speed, compressed air tanks. All of these are sturdy helpers to the receiver, which is only a bell. The company owning the system is now developing an apparatus when a bell is placed in a tank inside which, it is claimed, will carry a surface ship the sound which it gives distant distance to give vessels approach is swifter to a certain extent, although it would be of assistance in making ships to avoid collisions, it would not lip or sound loud several inches thick

and having a high musical note is best adapted for the transmission of sound through water. Bells can be distinguished at five miles, and in some cases at a greater distance, even by a child. The volume of the tone is used to gauge distance. It is not denied that vessels hear these bells at a distance far beyond the range of aerial fog signals and that navigators get direction accurately. Reports received from the larks show that the sounds of the submarine bells are heard at a distance of seven, ten and twelve miles.

Practically all ocean going passenger steamships plying the Atlantic are now equipped with the receiving apparatus for submarine signals, and bells are regularly rung below the surface of the water at ninety-eight stations already established in this and foreign countries at the expense of the respective governments.

Canada was the first country to adopt submarine signaling. The four lightships in the St. Lawrence river and the one off Yarmouth are equipped with submarine bells. Steamers entering the English channel get the bells on the tender at Cherbourg and Doulogne. During the summer of 1907 submarine bells were installed on all the lightships on the Pacific coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The apparatus is as applicable to warships as to merchant marine ships, and a special submarine signal apparatus has also been successfully tested by the fishermen of the Gloucester fleet.

After tests had been made by captains of several English ships, all of whom reported favorably, the London Shipping Gazette said: "The reports prove the absolute reliability of the submarine signaling system."

It is rather singular that there are no reliable data from which the range of the inventor of this system is obtainable. Like the birthplace of Homer, the home of the system is still in doubt. Since its discovery it has been improved on in several respects, but the principle, so simple as to be understood by a child, remains the same. It contains enough story for all.

Julius Verne in his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" made Captain Nemo of the Nautilus dwell upon the superiority of submarine transmission. The system has been worked out successfully and put into practical form. PERCY WILLIAM.

THE WEATHER
Fair tonight; Friday fair followed
by snow or rain in the afternoon or
night, warmer, light northerly to
easterly winds probably increasing
Friday.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

7 O'CLOCK

LOWELL MASS. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 18 1909

PRICE ONE CENT

EXTRA SOME DAIRY RULES That Must be Observed by Milk Dealers

Dr. Rose of the state board of health and Leroy Turner, inspector of milk and vinegar for Lowell, have within the last week or two made a round of the dairies and stables in and about Lowell and have thoroughly inspected some of the places in pretty poor condition and to those engaged in the milk business who were not up to the standard the riot act was read.

Dr. Rose made his report to the state board and suggestions offered by him were forwarded to the local board of health. Some of the dealers were called before the local board of health and were given to understand that they would have to improve the condition of things if they desired to continue in the business.

Mr. Turner, the local inspector, in conversation with a representative of the Sun, today said that the average milkman was anxious to keep his milk up to the standard required by law and that the dealers and producers as a whole are anxious to respect the laws and regulations governing the milk business.

"On my trip around to the different places with Dr. Rose of the state board," said Mr. Turner, "suggestions were offered and instructions were given. It is too soon to say just how well the instructions will be followed up, but I will make another tour at an early date and if I find that conditions have not improved I will be something else."

"The milk at the present time is fairly well up to the standard. The average milk dealer or producer is anxious to have his milk up to the standard. He realizes that his appearance in police court for selling or having milk found in his possession that did not measure up to the standard, or adulterated milk, is a great shock to his business."

The following dairy rules are from a list of 50 supplied by the state board of health and issued by the milk inspector of this city:

The Owner and His Helpers

Read current dairy literature and keep posted on new ideas.

Observe and enforce the utmost cleanliness about the cattle, their stables, the stable, the dairy, and all utensils.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

The Stable

Keep dairy cattle in a room or building by themselves. It is preferable to have no cellar below and no storage loft above.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted, and drained; should have tight floors and walls and be plainly constructed.

Allow no strong smelling material in the stable for any length of time.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floor.

Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, and then insist that the dairy, factory, or place where the milk goes be kept equally well.

The Cows

Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health and reject her milk. Never add

CLEARED HIS NAME Bank Cashier Was Classed as a Thief

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Thomas Gordon, a negro, formerly janitor of the First National bank of Turtle Creek, Pa., was landed in jail here yesterday morning after having been brought from Ocala, Fla., by Thomas Carroll, former cashier of the bank, who had trafficked him more than 500 miles in 18 months.

On Aug. 10, 1907, the bank was robbed of \$1500. There was no one but the cashier and janitor in the bank at the time the money disappeared. Gordon had a good story to tell and the blame fell on the cashier, who sold his home and borrowed money to settle the loss. He was also discharged.

Carroll believed that the janitor had

GREAT CHEERING From Passengers on the Mauretania

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—A wireless dispatch from the Nantuxet lightship described the passing of the Mauretania at 11:30 this afternoon. The ship was seen coming from the north, full speed with smoke coming from four funnels and what seemed to be the entire passenger list lining the starboard side and cheering the ship's progress.

The band of the Mauretania was heard playing the Star Spangled Banner as she swung into the long stretch of 1200 miles to the Ambrose channel lightship.

The smoke of the big turbine was seen far down to the eastward shortly before two o'clock and after that the ship came up rapidly throwing the choppy seas from her massive bow and as she came up to the lightship it was seen that she would pass the lightship close aboard.

In fact, and as it were, the passengers were heard cheering the ship's progress and the strains of the band were heard across the water.

The lightship's crew cheered back and then both vessels dipped their bows in salute. A few minutes after three o'clock the Mauretania was a smudge in the distance.

BRITISH POVERTY Royal Commission Reports Plan to Cure It

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The most important British sociological report in many years has just been issued. For more than three years a royal commission, comprising experts in poor law, administration and in social economics, has been investigating the British poor laws and the industrial and social conditions which have led to unemployment and the production of men and women who cannot be employed.

The report fills 1238 large folio pages while the receipts of evidence and the reports of special investigators will, when printed, make more than forty volumes. The report, or rather reports, for there are majority and minority reports, contain 250 recommendations.

Some of the most striking of these in which both the majority and minority agree are the abolition of general workhouses and boards of poor law guardians; the establishment of separate treatment for the blind, the weak and the able-bodied unemployed; and for lepers; the compulsory detention of persistent idlers for periods varying

CATCH THIEVES HOSPITAL CASE

Men Were Disguised as Tars Charges Against Nurses Were Dismissed

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—To the detective work of two young and good looking customs inspectors, Peter S. Bradley and Robert L. Warner, who disguised themselves as broken down sailors, belongs the credit for the capture and confession of the two highwaymen, Helger Jensen, 24, and Otto Rognmoen, 25, who robbed and nearly murdered Customs Inspector Robert Magill on the night of Jan. 30, in Battery Park. The two footpads pleaded guilty yesterday before Magistrate House in the Tombs court, and were held in \$5000 bail each for trial.

Magill, with a four days growth of beard, domed a rugged suit, while Warner smudged his face and put on overalls.

Bradley told the story yesterday to a reporter. He said:

"After we had disguised ourselves, we spent several days in frequenting the saloons in the vicinity of the Battery and the sailors' reading room. In a few days we were pretty well accoutred with a down and out sailors' and longshoremen."

"One night, in a den back of a saloon on the Bowery, we both pretended we were intoxicated, and we spent all our nickels in running an automatic game. We proposed a dance, and for a while we danced around with the drunken sailors and human off-rails. The particular man we were after danced once with Warner, and once Warner pretended to kiss him, and said between affected blarney that he was his pal for life."

"A few days ago we pretended to get intoxicated with the man we had befriended, and during the brawl we incidentally brought up the subjects of blackjacks, highway robberies, and so on. Then we incidentally mentioned our friend, Magill. At this our pal began to show attention, and before long he had imparted to us the knowledge that he knew the two men who had attacked and robbed Magill. Then we cornered him and told him that he gave us a minute description of the men who attacked Magill."

"Then we set out for his companion, whom we located in a furnished room house, 20 Henry street. His actual arrest was made by the detectives. After his arrest, we got him in a room and told him that Magill was dead, and that to save himself from the electric chair he must confess. He confessed to everything, implicating Jensen."

Magill, who is 61 years old, appeared in court yesterday with his head swathed in bandages.

PENSION REPORT

ELIMINATES CONSOLIDATION OF PENSION AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on pensions today concluded its consideration of the pension appropriation bill and its report to the senate. The only important change as it came from the house was the elimination of the consolidation of all the pension agencies through all the country in one office at Washington. During the past year there has been a net decrease in the pension roll of 15,000, despite the fact that during the year 38,882 new names were added. The bill carries \$160,902,000, while the house bill carried \$160,769,000. The former is a decrease of \$234,000 from the amount appropriated last year.

THE FINAL STEPS THE DEMOCRATS

In Winding up the Forced Roll Call in the Breeders' Club House Today

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The last step in winding up the affair of the New England Breeders club, which attempted to popularize running races at Salem, N. H., was taken today in carrying out the decree of the United States circuit court which affirmed the bankruptcy proceedings and declared that the Hub Construction Co. had not produced early enough in asking for a participation in the distribution of the assets.

When the track at Salem failed the creditors in 1907 petitioned the company into bankruptcy. The Hub Construction Co. five months later asked for the bankruptcy proceedings set aside on the grounds that the company was not a corporation which could be adjudged bankrupt. Previous to this petition, N. F. Hobbs of Boston as trustee distributed most of the assets. Judge Aldrich in the district court of the first circuit granted the petition of the Hub company and the circuit court today set aside the decision of Judge Aldrich.

Trustee Hobbs began the distribution of the balance of the assets today.

The resolution was adopted and now goes to the senate. If it is adopted there the conferees will take up the salary question as if the two houses had disagreed on it, which they have not done.

Messrs. Bingham (Pa.), Gillett (Mass.), and Livingston (Georgia), were appointed conferees for the house.

Instantly Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution instructing the conferees to insist on the disagreement regarding the provisions creating an under-secretary, a fourth assistant secretary, and other officials.

The chair ruled Mr. Fitzgerald off his feet and recognized Mr. Bingham (Pa.), who moved the previous question, so as to be put off debate. The previous question was ordered but the democrats forced another roll call on adoption.

JOHN B. MORAN

LATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BURIED THIS AFTERNOON

WAKEFIELD, Feb. 18.—There was a large attendance at the funeral of District Attorney John B. Moran of Suffolk county which was held at St. Joseph's Catholic church of Wakefield. The body was buried at Holy Cross cemetery, Malden, where the commitment service was conducted by Rev. Thomas Holland of Malden.

A COLLISION

HEAD-ON CRASH AT EASTHAVEN TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Two trolley cars were in a head-on collision in Easthaven today and nearly all the passengers were slightly hurt. One person had a fracture of a bone. The responsibility has not been fixed.

UNKNOWN MAN IDENTIFIED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18.—The identity of the unknown theatrical man who was lost from the New Orleans February 13 between New Orleans and New York was established today by Doorkeeper of the state senate, William Wathy, Jr., when he told the New York authorities over the phone that the man was his friend, George A. Johnson of Boston. Following the disappearance of the man nothing was found that would establish his identity except a letter in his stationer's file. This letter was addressed to Wathy. Johnson was 23 years of age and has a father and two brothers living in Boston. Wathy was at a loss to account for his disappearance.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Capt. Howe of the Yale varsity crew sent a letter of resignation to the Harvard oarsman, when the latter resigned as captain. Maybe the Yale captain would be willing to employ a stenographer if a dozen or so more of the Crimson oarsmen would quit.

Columbia against Chicago would make a fine match in basketball. It is to be hoped that they will get together, especially as the east wants to get up a well funded team and at a basketball title.

Constance S. Titus of the Princeton crew says she doesn't know when the Tigers will row this spring. He says challenges have come in to Princeton from all over.

Harry Vail, who was supposed to be going to coach the Georgetown prep crew, and possibly the varsity, has signed a contract with the Andover, Mass. crew and will coach the Washington job.

THE WINCHESTER BOILER

Is the best in the world and WELCH BROS. ARE THE AGENTS

SKATING

WASHINGTON PARK TODAY 10 Cents Perfect Ice—Tel. 3224-1

Household Furniture FOR SALE

The furnishings of a home, practically new, including a mahogany parlor set, beautiful carpets, best of beds and everything else to make up a well furnished home, will be sold at a bargain. Call at 1211 N. Main street, Boston, Mass. Phone 529-1.

POLAND WATER

For Sale by GEO. A. WILLSON & CO. F. and E. BAILEY & CO.

HAVE YOU A SEWING MACHINE?

Is it run by an electric motor? It saves strength and time. Is simple to operate, making an afternoon's sewing a treat, not a drudgery.

Call at our office and see the motor driven machine operate.

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
60 Central Street.

Significant Reply

A clerk in the largest drug store in Lowell said to Mr. Hood not long ago: "You must be advertising Hood's Lotion heavily. It is selling fast." The reply was: "The advertising that is being done is mostly done by these people who are using the Lotion and telling their friends about it." The fact is, Hood's Lotion is found to be by far the best application for all irritations of the skin caused by exposure to the sun and wind, chafe, chaps, and the unpleasant sensitiveness of the skin after shaving. Try it. 25c. or 50c.

Supt. Moffatt

Confined to His Home by Illness

Supt. William B. Moffatt of the police department is confined to his home by illness. He has been down as far as the police station one fortnight this week, but was unable to remain and had to return home and take to his bed. One of his legs is badly swollen and his condition otherwise is considered quite serious. We have the best of authority for stating that Mr. Moffatt has been sinking under illness for nearly a year and that he often appeared on duty against his doctor's orders, when a proper regard for his health would have kept him at his home.

TARIFF CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The last session of the international tariff convention was called today with the number of delegates in attendance greatly diminished.

But for the presence of John Barrett, director of the international bureau of republics, who had made arrangements to come from Washington today to address the convention, it is probable that the gathering would have adjourned permanently yesterday.

A Real Half Price Sale

Is not so common as it may seem. BUT WE ARE ABSOLUTELY Giving You GLASSES HALF PRICE

During this Stock Reducing Sale We know that this is being appreciated by the number of people we are fitting.

DON'T FORGET we duplicate your broken lenses at HALF PRICE

Open Day and Evening—French Clerk

THE BABBITT CO., OPTOMETRISTS

81 MERRIMACK ST., COR. JOHN—Over Lawler's Book Store.

MOTHERS GONE

TWO CHILDREN WERE KILLED BY FIRE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A three-year-old girl, Jennie Senten, was left alone late yesterday, on the third floor of the flat occupied by her family, 602 West 120th street, while her mother went to call on a friend on the first floor. Presently Mrs. Senten smelled smoke and ran upstairs. Her flat was ablaze and she couldn't get in.

The little girl was carried down a ladder by firemen Haight and Dolan. She had not been burned, but she died in half an hour from the effects of smoke that she had inhaled.

Lena Burckart, a three-year-old daughter of Otto Burckart, a candy manufacturer, was burned so badly in the kitchen at her home, 51 East 20th street, yesterday that she died before a Presbyterian hospital surgeon could get there. The child was alone when her clothes caught fire, presumably from the kitchen stove. Her mother was upstairs.

RARE BOOKS

BROUGHT \$32,000 WHEN SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Spirited bidding marked the sale of the J. Chester Chamberlain book collection yesterday. More than eight hundred first editions of Poe, Holmes, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the New England poets were offered. About \$22,000 was realized.

A unique collection of 508 original letters and thirty-seven postal cards from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to his intimate friend, George W. C. Gray, covering the whole of the poet's life for a period of more than fifty years (from 1830-1882), brought the banner price of the day, Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, a Boston book-lover, finally secured it for \$5100.

These letters, the major part of which have never been published, throw a new light on Longfellow's public and private life and furnish most interesting information concerning his literary work, his travels, his contact with Dickens, Norton, Holmes, Hawthorne and a host of others his methods of work and, indeed, the whole range of his wonderfully rich and gifted mind. It is believed that so large and important a collection of American literary autograph letters has never before been publicly offered for sale.

A rare first edition of Al Aarab, a Turkish tale, was sold for \$1200. This is one of the most copies known and was the autograph of the author, presented to him by his friend Rose M. Poe.

Longfellow's recited at the commencement of the living and dead soldiers of Harvard University, July 21, 1862, brought \$575, and a rare first edition of the "New England Tragedy" sold to be one of the only two volumes extant, sold for \$2200.

CHEATED

The merchant who pays for advertising and doesn't get it, cries out that advertising doesn't pay. He is wrong. Advertising pays for you get it. If you pay for any commodity that is never delivered, you lose money on it. Just the same as you lose on advertising that you pay for but never get.

When merchants learn to buy their advertising space in the newspapers as they buy their merchandise—by measure and weight, it will pay them. Buy space by the inch per thousand of circulation and see that you get what you pay for. Then you will never be cheated in advertising and it will pay you. The Sun will give you more advertising for your money than any other paper in Lowell. It is

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

LATEST BITTER CONTROVERSY

Discussion Over the Surrender of City of Santiago

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The bitter controversy aroused last week by the publication here of the telegrams exchanged between Gen. Blanco at Havana and the government at Madrid regarding the surrender of the city of Santiago, Cuba, to Gen. Shafter in 1898 has been intensified by the appearance of a fresh batch of messages which demonstrate that the government when it found that Blanco was opposed to surrender, communicated directly with General Toral, the commander at Santiago, giving him a free hand to make terms.

Gen. Blanco on July 13 telegraphed Toral that he would try to relieve Santiago and instructing him to insist that Gen. Shafter allow the Spanish garrison to retire to Holguin or return to Spain on Spanish ships, as otherwise Spain would continue the defense. Gen. Blanco said further to Gen. Toral: "I repeat that I am responsible for everything that has occurred in Cuba since October last."

The same day Gen. Blanco cabled Madrid that the junction of the third

"MOTHERS' DAY" FAIRY STORIES

A Feature of the Boston Revival Discussed by Dr. Griffis Before Teachers

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—"Mothers' day" was the occasion of the most notable features of the Chapman-Alexander evangelistic campaign now being waged in this city, a service in honor of the mothers of America being arranged to be held in Tremont temple this afternoon. With admission limited to those who held special tickets in order to maintain the desired quiet and impressive nature of the service, eloquent tribute was paid to those who have given birth to America's citizens, humble as well as great.

The service was suggested to Dr. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist, by the establishment last year at the initiative of Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia of an annual national "mothers' day." It is planned to observe this day on the second Sunday in May of each year and the first observance was held in many cities last year. Those who join in the movement wear white carnations on that day, unite in special "mothers' day" services and distribute white flowers in hospitals, almshouses, prisons and orphanages.

STATE SEALER

In Favor of a Taximeter Measure

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Defective taximeters and the short-weight cartons are given an important place in the report of Daniel C. Palmer, state sealer of weights and measures, sent to the legislature yesterday afternoon. Mr. Palmer says that many complaints have been made to his department regarding the inaccuracy of taximeters. An investigation by the department revealed that there was some ground for the complaints, but that, as a rule, the accuracy of the machines is certain. There were some defective taximeters, however, and Mr. Palmer recommends that legislation of some sort providing against cheating by this means be adopted.

For some months the department has been waging a battle against the under-sized cartons, and, although all steps that could be taken have been taken in the effort to protect the consumer from short weight in goods sold in this way, Mr. Palmer states in his report that the lack of uniformity in the laws of various states has made it almost impossible to secure the best results. He says that the necessity for national legislation in relation to weights and measures is being constantly brought to his attention.

"Thousands of packages of goods, foodstuffs and other commodities, which are annually sold in this state offer a striking example of the need of such legislation," he says. "In many instances the entire weight or gross weight of the packages does not equal the weight of the commodity which the customer pays for and which he believes he is receiving."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A mass meeting in the interests of organized classes, both men and women, was held Wednesday evening in the vestry of the First Baptist church. The speakers of the evening were Mr. C. P. Hall, leader of the men's class of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, and the Rev. Benj. A. Willimott, pastor of the First Congregational church, Lowell. Mr. Hall spoke in a very interesting way regarding men's classes, and the Rev. Mr. Willimott spoke on the work of women's classes.

Mr. Hamilton S. Conant, secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association and W. W. Mann, secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Association, were also present and made brief addresses.

After the addresses the men and women separated into conferences. The men's conference being led by Mr. C. P. Hall and the women's by Mr. Hamilton S. Conant. It was the unanimous opinion that a very enjoyable, inspiring and instructive meeting had been held.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton futures opened steady, March 9.34; April 9.34; May 9.34; June 9.34; July 9.34; Aug. 9.34; Sept. 9.34; Oct. 9.34; Nov. 9.34; Dec. 9.34; Jan. 9.34; Feb. 9.34.

Buntings, Associate, Thursday eve.

WORK FOR ABLE BODIED MEN AT THE CITY FARM



THEY MUST "SAW WOOD" OR GET OUT

CHARITY BOARD

Wants Men at City Farm to do Some Work

At a meeting of the board of charities, held last night, January bills were approved and all bills left over from last year were held up pending instructions from the mayor as to the disposition of them.

It was stated by Mr. Draper, who was a member of a committee on repairs, that the much talked of oven at the city farm could be repaired at a small cost.

The report of the department inspector relative to outdoor cases aided was submitted. Mr. Draper said he wished to go into each individual case with the inspector. The inspector, however, was not present.

Mr. Hindle remarked that the list seemed to be growing and Mr. Howe wanted to know if the farm would not be practicing economy by the purchase of a goodly stock of hens.

Supt. Mayberry said that there are about 160 hens at the farm at the present time and as the eight-hour law does not apply to them they are being worked overtime.

The total of January bills, approximately, was \$2597, exclusive of regular contracts.

Mr. Brady was the least bit skeptical as to the accuracy of the disbursement. "Half a pound too much of strychnine would raise ructions with a delicate stomach," said Mr. Brady, with a smile.

Dr. Shaw, the ambulance surgeon, had a bill for horse board which the board voted to eliminate.

It was voted that all January bills be approved and that the mayor be communicated with relative to last year's bills as the board is in the dark concerning the disposition of them.

Mr. Hindle moved that 100 cords of wood be purchased and delivered at the city farm to be sawed and split by the strong-armed men of the institution.

Mr. Draper seconded the motion, and added that these physically able to perform that work be compelled to do so, and in the event of refusal they be expelled from the institution.

Mr. Brady suggested that saws be included in the motion for material for the men to work with and this became a vote.

Adjourned.

CONFERENCE OPENS

Conservation of Country's Natural Resources to be Discussed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—With a lowed responses by the visiting commissioners and remarks by members of the United States, Canada and Mexico representatives of these governments, in addition to many of the leaders in the conservation movement in this country, gathered here today in attendance upon the North American conservation conference. The delegates to the conference, called by President Roosevelt, assembled in the east room of the White House where they were received by Mr. Roosevelt, preliminary to holding a two days' session at the state department. The members of President Roosevelt's cabinet and of the national conservation commission also were present. The commissioners from Canada and Mexico were presented to the president by Secretary of State Bacon after an address by Mr. Roosevelt. At its conclusion the delegates proceeded to the diplomatic room of the state department, where a brief address of welcome was made by Clifford Pinchot, chairman of the delegation. Then followed responses by the visiting commissioners and remarks by members of the United States, Canada and Mexico representatives of these governments, in addition to many of the leaders in the conservation movement in this country, gathered here today in attendance upon the North American conservation conference.

"In international relations I think that the great feature of the growth of the last century has been the mutual recognition of the fact that instead of it being primarily to the interest of one nation to see another depressed it is primarily to the interest of each to see the others uplifted. I believe that the movement which you today initiate is of the utmost importance to this hemisphere and may be of the utmost importance to the world at large. I am anxious to do everything in my power to work in harmony for the common good of all instead of each working to get something at the expense of the other. Ultimately each of us will profit immeasurably if instead of striving to advance by trampling the other, each strives to advance together for the common advancement."

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FLAGSHIP MAINE

Fired a Salute to Admiral Sperry's Flag

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Feb. 18.—On board U. S. S. Connecticut, Wednesday, Feb. 17, via the United Wireless Telegraph company.

The battleship fleet was 938 miles east of Cape Henry at 8 p. m. tonight in good weather. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron composed of the Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi and Salem joined the fleet at noon today. Their smoke was sighted on the horizon low at ten o'clock this morning and they came in formation line abreast at one mile distance.

Rear Admiral Arnold's flagship, the Maine, saluted Rear Admiral Sperry's flag with thirteen guns which the Connecticut answered with the same number. Rear Admiral Arnold's squadron then executed a right flank movement and took up a position 1600 yards distant on the starboard side of the first squadron and the fleet proceeded in line of squadrons on a course north 15 degrees, west in a moderate southwest breeze, choppy sea and fair weather. All hands on board Rear Admiral Sperry's squadrons closely observed the newcomers and were glad once more to see the Maine which left the fleet at San Francisco.

The new skeleton masts aroused much interest. The Salem brought mail for the fleet but it has not yet been distributed although the men are hungry for news.

ANGELL RESIGNS

As Head of University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 18.—Dr. James Burrill Angell submitted his resignation of the presidency of the University of Michigan yesterday, to take effect at the close of the academic year next June. The board of regents immediately created the office of chancellor and offered it to him at a salary of \$4000 a year with the continued use of the president's mansion on the university campus.

Dr. Angell, who, on Jan. 7 last, celebrated his 80th birthday, has directed the phenomenal growth of the university since 1871, when he came to its presidency from the presidency of the University of Vermont. The University of Michigan then had 1100 students. Today the attendance is 4750.

Not only has President Angell established an eminent position among educators and endeared himself to thousands of students who have received their education at Ann Arbor, but twice he has been summoned to undertake diplomatic missions abroad as minister to China in 1880, and to Turkey in 1897.

Four years ago Pres. Angell tendered his resignation, but the regents refused to consider it. Among several who have been mentioned as possible successors to President Angell are Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—Charles Gillespie, a negro, who a month ago attempted an assault upon a young lady of this city while she was on her way to church, was put to death in the electric chair in the penitentiary here today.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET
BOSTON, Feb. 18.—There was an easier tone to local copper at the opening today but the selling movement was not pronounced and losses were fractional during the first hour.

THREE PERSONS BURNED
STEEBENSVILLE, O., Feb. 18.—Three persons were burned to death and four fatally injured early today by an explosion of a keg of mining powder in a coal mine near here today.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DECLINES
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Because of his recent indisposition Admiral Dewey has been compelled to decline the president's invitation to accompany him to Hampton Roads to witness the review of the battleships.

COLLIDED WITH BUOY
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The White Star liner Celtic collided with a buoy in the Crosby channel last night and fouled her propeller. She then drifted ashore but was refloated successfully and returned to the Mersey to be examined by divers.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We wish to thank our patrons for the confidence they have shown in us by attending our recent bargain sale and making it such a grand success.

Now that we have established a reputation of being the LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE OF LOWELL we shall endeavor to maintain that reputation by continuing these SPECIAL BARGAIN SALES each week, as long as we can find goods to offer.

OUR METHODS

We go into the market and buy for SPOT CASH. When we hear of any concern wanting to sell out we make it a cash offer, close the deal and mark the stock at prices that must sell the goods.

Another Bargain Sale to Commence Saturday

We recently bought out the Noyes & Dewar Co. stock at 30c on the dollar and the public got the benefit. We have just bought out Morris Lemkin's (formerly Lemkin & Carp's) stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and SHOES which we will put on sale

Saturday Morning at 8.30 o'clock

At the Old Stand, 24 Prescott St.

We expect this to be the biggest genuine bargain sale ever offered in Lowell. Don't Miss it.

OSTROFF & SOUSA COMPANY

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilotte, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM AND SANITATION

The subject of tenement house reform was merely broached at the charity conference held in city hall Tuesday evening. That is a subject replete with vast possibilities, not only for the good of the families and people affected, but for the community at large and the city as a whole.

Seldom does it occur to the average citizen or even to those striving for reform what a field there is for benevolent work in the improvement of the homes of the working classes. The home is the foundation of society, and whatever is done to make it more attractive, more comfortable, more happy, tends to improve and uplift the whole. It has been well said that the domestic relations precede and in our present existence are worth more than all our other social ties. They give the first throbs to the heart and unseal the fountains of its love. Home is the chief school of human virtue. Its responsibilities, joys, sorrows, smiles, tears, hopes and sorrows form the chief interest of human life.

What work, therefore, could be more laudable than a movement to brighten, purify and, may we say, healthify the homes of the toilers whose lives are regulated mainly by the sound of the factory bells?

Lowell is in need of such reform as nearly every factory city, and even every metropolitan city must be. In every city, yes, even in our national capital with all its magnificence, there is a district of very poor tenement houses, rookeries they might be called.

Some cities have them in greater proportion than others, and, of course, Lowell has her share. One of the things that demand attention of Lowell residents in this regard is, that a few streets which twenty years ago were fairly respectable are now reduced to a deplorable state of dilapidation. The former occupants have moved outward and recent arrivals in our city have taken their places—people who came from the sunny Isle of Greece, or who led a pastoral life on the continent of Europe or in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. All these peoples have been accustomed to plenty of sunshine and fresh air; and such of them as hailed from agricultural districts have never known how readily the more deadly diseases are propagated in the congested districts of large cities.

When these people get crowded into small tenements in this country the contrast with the open air conditions of their former homes is very striking, and no doubt to them it is not only disagreeable but injurious to the health.

The great fault of the poorer tenements is, that they are low studded, the windows are too few and too small, the light insufficient, the ventilation is bad and sanitary conditions imperfect.

There are tenements in dark alleys and in the interior of large blocks where there is practically no light and no contact with the outer air for purposes of ventilation. In such places the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases find a fertile field of propagation.

The occupants of these pest holes of disease are not instructed as they should be in how to protect themselves against such diseases. As a result many of them fall victims to the ravages of the white plague, consumption, and fevers of various kinds.

When such tenements are crowded with humanity the conditions may easily be imagined. All such cases demand the prompt attention of the board of health, and where the rooms are too small or sanitary conditions are imperfect, the tenements should be condemned as unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, the property owners who collect rent for such tenements are proving themselves to be men who lack public spirit and disregard the interests of the city. They should be compelled to keep their property in decent repair in the interest of the occupants as well as of the public health.

Many of the owners of such property complain that the rent they receive does not warrant any expense on repairs. They should make the necessary repairs and charge higher rent. They should realize that the reason why their property does not rent well is that it is unattractive for lack of repairs. This function belongs to the board of health, while the inspector of buildings should see that no more ramshackle buildings will be erected within the city limits. When buildings that were erected fifty, seventy-five or a hundred years ago still remain in the midst of respectable buildings on a business street something is radically wrong. The very fact shows that the owners of the buildings are not doing their duty to the property or to the city. A study of examples of this kind might result in a movement to force these delinquent property owners to expend a little money on their property or else sell out to people who will use it for business purposes.

This movement for better tenement houses and more ideal conditions is in line with the city beautiful movement, which is not necessarily confined to the improvement of the architecture in our municipal and other public buildings, but applies to the beautification of our most obscure as well as our most important streets.

What is needed in the city tenements is more light, more sunshine. Oh! if the sunlight and the fresh air could only enter the crowded tenements they would do more than all the doctors. In the tenements we should have more spacious apartments and more air space. The average adult requires a certain air space and this well ventilated in order to be protected against impure air.

The board of health might properly fix a minimum number of cubic feet to be provided for each adult in the average tenement. That judiciously settled would prevent the crowding that is so detrimental to health and happiness in the congested districts.

It is obvious to the least observing that work along these lines—the infusion of sunshine and fresh air to the homes, the improvement of sanitary conditions, with the remodeling or renovation of the dilapidated buildings, would improve the public health and at the same time lessen intemperance and the other offences resulting therefrom.

Where the homes are made healthy and attractive, the occupants will be more cheerful and less subject to the moroseness brought on by gloomy environment, or by bad air and certainly less disposed to seek transient relief in the flowing bowl.

Here, then, is a movement that commends itself to all classes, as one

by which thousands of people can be benefited, the public health protected by the prevention of disease, the general aspect of our poorest streets much improved, and many of the evils of intemperance discounted in advance.

We have sufficient faith in the various classes of foreigners who have settled here within the last dozen years to believe that they are easily susceptible of complete assimilation as American citizens, not only imbued with the American spirit of absolute freedom and toleration, but also capable of accommodating themselves to the new social and industrial conditions in which they find themselves, while at the same time realizing the vital importance of clean, dry and attractive homes.

They are all ready and willing, we believe, to cooperate with the health authorities and other agencies in fighting disease and especially that insidious, inveterate and fatal foe of factory cities, the white plague. Let not these foreign elements of our population be blamed for disease-breeding or unsanitary conditions. If such conditions exist anywhere the fault is ours, not theirs. It is because we have not insisted upon anything different, because we have not made regulations making it obligatory upon all classes to observe the laws of hygiene and sanitation so as to have clean and beautiful homes even where the buildings are poorest.

We submit that these matters are of such vital importance that they demand the earnest and continuous attention of the board of health with a view to general improvement.

SEEN AND HEARD

Editor Seen and Heard: I observe that a writer in a local paper refers to Washington's birthday as a national holiday. What do you say about it?

Washington's birthday is a feast, not a national holiday. There is no national holiday.

"Is there a drug store near here?" asked the man who was being asked, of the boy who was being asked, "Why?" "Send the boy out for a nickel's worth of virtue, my face is a little tender today, and I don't want you to use your regular bay rum."

Mr. Backwoods had called for the first time to see Miss Bumpkin to the weekly paper meeting. An excess of timidity and self-consciousness reduced both to the point of absolute silence until at last, with visible effort, as the "meeting house" is named, the gallant suitor said, "Do you like stewed rabbit?"

"Yes," returns the maiden, coyly. Again silence, until on the return journey the hero lights are sighted, when, with another mighty effort, the resolute suitor asks, "Is this?"

"Ain't the gray nice?" And yet there are those that maintain that country folk sometimes seem at a loss for conversational topics.

He was examining a calendar on which was depicted a goddess of the sea partly submerged by an impossible wave, and he said, "I wonder why it is that goddesses are so unsatisfactory. I can't believe I ever saw a goddess that impressed me favorably or one that I would be willing to have a son of mine marry, even if she agreed to dress properly and live a domestic life like ordinary mortals."

Distinguished painters have been experimenting with goddesses for thousands of years, but they've had pretty poor luck, so far as I've been able to observe, and I've seen most of the famous goddesses on both sides of the water. Their forms are all right, as a rule, but they have hard faces, very hard faces indeed, and they're

careless and untidy when it comes to the arrangement of their hair or tresses. They invariably have youthful bodies, but their features convey the impression that they are too set in their ways and that their age is extremely doubtful. If you're never troubled particularly, study the next goddess you meet and see if she doesn't have an uncommonly hard face."

The following are quoted as some of Lincoln's epigrams: "I have changed my mind. I don't think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday."

By a course of reasoning Euclid proves that all the angles in a triangle are equal to two right angles. Now, if you undertake to prove that proposition, would you move it false by calling Euclid a liar?

What do you think of these fellows in Wall street who are gambling in gold at such a time as this? For my part, I wish every one of them had his white shirt head shot off. (Said to be Lincoln's harsher intemperance.)

Whatever changes may occur in the quantity of money in any community, time will adjust the arrangement produced; but while that adjustment is progressing, all suffer more or less, and very many lose everything that renders life desirable. And no duty is more imperative on the government than that of furnishing the people a sound and uniform currency.

Ever long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of ground.

All should share the privileges of government who assists in bringing its burdens; consequently, I would admit all whites to the rights of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females.

Let not him who is houseless, pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself.

The one great living principle of all democratic government is that the representative is bound to carry out the known will of his constituents.

A free people in times of peace and quiet, when pressed by no common danger, naturally divide into parties. At such times the man who is for neither party is not, cannot be, of any consequence.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY
Along the path of a useful life
Will heart's ease ever bloom.
"Busy mind has no time to think."
Of anxious thoughts may be swept away.

As we busily wield a broom.
The bibulous and bewildered Bork beer goat surmounting the festive beer keg has appeared on the land and we know that spring is nigh, for the goat and the nectar that he advertises, from time immemorial, have been unfailing signs of spring.

Annually with the coming of back beer into the market the Sun and other newspaper offices are besieged for a week or more with queries of this nature:

Dear Editor: Will you kindly inform an old subscriber what back beer is?

Dear Editor: Is back beer the first brew of the hops, or what is it? etc.

Of course you understand, these questions are only a few of the thousands that the poor editor is called upon to answer from day to day and are not sent in because the subscribers believe that he is an authority on this particular subject.

In order to forestall the queries this year the editor sent a reporter out yesterday to ascertain, by and by personal investigation, just what back beer is, and the source was fortunate in meeting Mr. Frank Bell, of Boston, traveling salesman for the Reuter-Houghton combination of brewer who, among other liquid brews, back beer is the first of the season.

In response to the reporter's request for an expert definition of back beer Mr. Bell said: "Back beer is the first brewing of the new hops. In the old days when one could brew only in cool weather, October brought great joy, for bins were bursting with new malt and stores were replete with new hops. The harvest was over and it was time for the first brewing and the whole country was jubilant."

In the abundance of his harvest the brewer made the first brew from his best. He mashed an extra amount of his best barley malt and to the brew he gave generously of his choicest hops. Then he stored it away in great casks to mellow with age as all good lagers must be. After five months in the casks the beer was ready in April and was brought forth with renewed merrymaking, a glad reminder after winter's cold, of the yet low grain fields and the fragrant hop gardens of autumn. That was the original story of back beer and why now the brewing goes on in a million places October, the year round, the definition of back beer and endures. It is the first beer of the season, the first beer of the year, the first beer of the week, the first beer of the day, the first beer of the hour, the first beer of the minute, the first beer of the second, the first beer of the third, the first beer of the fourth, the first beer of the fifth, the first beer of the sixth, the first beer of the seventh, the first beer of the eighth, the first beer of the ninth, the first beer of the tenth, the first beer of the eleventh, the first beer of the twelfth, the first beer of the thirteenth, the first beer of the fourteenth, the first beer of the fifteenth, the first beer of the sixteenth, the first beer of the seventeenth, the first beer of the eighteenth, the first beer of the nineteenth, the first beer of the twentieth, the first beer of the twenty-first, the first beer of the twenty-second, the first beer of the twenty-third, the first beer of the twenty-fourth, the first beer of the twenty-fifth, the first beer of the twenty-sixth, the 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NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1909

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURG	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....	READ	Apr. 20, May 1, 3, 4 July 5, 6, 7 Oct. 2, 3, 5	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7	Apr. 21, 22, 23, 24 June 26, 29 July 4, 5, 6 Oct. 6, 7	June 2, 3, 4, 5 Aug. 1, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 Sept. 18, 19, 20	July 4, 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 6, 7, 8 S. Oct. 21, 22, 23	June 15, 17, 19, 20 July 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2 S. Sept. 28, 29, 30
BROOKLYN.....	Apr. 17, 19, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 31, 31 Aug. 17, 18, 19	THE	Apr. 14, 15, 16 June 4, 21, 26, 28 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11	Apr. 20, 17, 28, 29 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 1, 13, 14, 15	June 11, 12, 13, 17 Aug. 1, 4, 5 Sept. 15, 18, 20	June 7, 1, 5, 6 July 20, 21, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 18, 20, 21	June 1, 11, 12, 13, 20 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 S. Oct. 21, 22, 23	June 7, 8, 9 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 15 Sept. 24, 25, 26
NEW YORK.....	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 21, 23, 24 June 1, 25, 29 July 1, 2, 3 Oct. 6, 7	LOWELL	Apr. 19, May 1, 3, 4 July 3, 4, 6, 7 Aug. 13, 18, 19	June 16, 17, 18, 19 Sept. 1, 11, Aug. 2 Aug. 10 Sept. 19, 20, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 20, 25, 26	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 S. Oct. 21, 22, 23	June 4, 5, 6 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 13, 11 Sept. 21, 24, 25
PHILADELPHIA.....	Apr. 14, 15, 16 June 25, 26, 26, 28 Sept. 5, 6, 10, 11	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 June 24, 26, 28 Sept. 6, 6, 7	Apr. 17, 19, 19 May 28, 29, 31, 31 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5	SUN	June 7, 8, 9, 10 June 21, July 22 Aug. 14, 15, 16 Sept. 14, 15	June 16, 17, 18, 20 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 1, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 1, 11 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 1, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19, 20
PITTSBURG.....	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 22, 23, 24, 24 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Aug. 20, 21, 22	FOR	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 May 3, July 4 Sept. 15, 16 Oct. 5, 7	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 2, 3, 4, 22 S. Oct. 2 Oct. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 25, 27, 28 June 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 Sept. 12, 13, 14
CINCINNATI.....	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 20, 21, 22 July 8, 9, 10, 13 Aug. 24, 25, 26, 31	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 1, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 20, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 12, 13, 15, 14 Sept. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 22, 14, 14 July 3, 13, 13 July 21, 27, 28, 28 Sept. 3, 11	LATEST	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 21, 23, 24, 25, 27 Aug. 17, 18	Apr. 20, May 1, 3, 3 June 20, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 6, 6, 7
CHICAGO.....	May 20, 21, 22 July 15, 16, 16, 16 Aug. 20, 21, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 25, 27 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 17, 18, 30, 31	May 17, 17, 18, 19 July 3, 6, 10, 12 Aug. 14, 15, 20	Apr. 30, May 1 May 20 June 20, July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 3, 6, 7, 8	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29 May 31, 31, June 1, 2 Sept. 4, 12, 13	SPORTING	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 July 28, 27, 28, 29 Oct. 5, 6, 7
ST. LOUIS.....	May 15, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 12 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 22, 23, 24 Aug. 20, 21, 21, 23	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 17, 18, 20, 21 Sept. 1, 2, 3	May 20, 21, 22 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 17, 18, 20, 31	May 5, 6, 7, 8 May 21, 31, June 1 Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 1	Apr. 18, 19, 20, 21 May 29, 30 July 25, Sept. 5 Oct. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 May 3 June 4, 5, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11	NEWS.

100-443887-100

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.				WESTERN DIV.			
To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From
Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
1.30	1.45	1.55	2.10	1.30	1.45	1.55	2.10
2.45	3.00	3.10	3.25	2.45	3.00	3.10	3.25
3.55	4.10	4.20	4.35	3.55	4.10	4.20	4.35
4.45	5.00	5.10	5.25	4.45	5.00	5.10	5.25
5.55	6.10	6.20	6.35	5.55	6.10	6.20	6.35
6.45	7.00	7.10	7.25	6.45	7.00	7.10	7.25
7.55	8.10	8.20	8.35	7.55	8.10	8.20	8.35
8.45	9.00	9.10	9.25	8.45	9.00	9.10	9.25
9.55	10.10	10.20	10.35	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.35
10.45	11.00	11.10	11.25	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.25
11.55	12.10	12.20	12.35	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.35

SUNDAY TRAINS			
To	From	To	From
Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
1.30	1.45	1.55	2.10
2.45	3.00	3.10	3.25
3.55	4.10	4.20	4.35
4.45	5.00	5.10	5.25
5.55	6.10	6.20	6.35
6.45	7.00	7.10	7.25
7.55	8.10	8.20	8.35
8.45	9.00	9.10	9.25
9.55	10.10	10.20	10.35
10.45	11.00	11.10	11.25
11.55	12.10	12.20	12.35

LOCAL NEWS

Try Tobin's Primary next time.

Burlington, Associate, Thursday eve. Undertaker Fumegan, Davis st. Tel. U. S. Burlington's employees, Thursday evening.

Order your coat at Griffin's, 189 Appleton st. Very best coat made.

When you have any real estate to sell consult J. P. Donohue, Donovan Bldg., Telephone.

The members of the Immaculate Conception society of St. Michael's church will meet this evening at the home of their deceased member, Miss Annie J. Higgins, South street, to recite the rosary and offer for the dead.

Rev. Dennis Sullivan, O. M. I. of the Immaculate Conception church is confined to the parochial residence with an attack of the grip. Fr. Sullivan has been ill for several days but it is expected that he will have recovered by Sunday.

A. O. U. hall was the scene of a very pleasant party last evening, it being a benefit party. Induced to a regular meeting, Mr. James Curran, Those in charge of the affair were: Miss Rose Curran, general manager; assistants, Mr. McDermott and Della Conway. The dance was in charge of Frank J. Higgins, H. Miller, A. Hanlon and Mr. J. Costello.

GIRL SHOT

AND HER ASSAILANT IS UNKNOWN

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—While walking through North street last night with two girl companions, Miss Mary Curran, 22, of 4 North street, was shot in the back by an unknown person.

The young woman was carried to the Relief hospital, where the bullet was found embedded in the muscles of her back and removed without much difficulty.

The girls were walking along the street when they heard the report of a revolver, seemingly from a short distance away.

With a scream the Curran girl sank to the sidewalk. Assistance was summoned and she was taken to the Relief hospital. The police are endeavoring to locate the person who discharged the revolver.

Lowell Opera House

Proprietor—JULIUS CAHN—Mgr.

ALL THIS WEEK—Except Friday

Matinees Daily

Frankie Carpenter

Evenings

Thursday—Pet of Canary Alley

Saturday—Shower Boy

Matinees

Thursday—Girl of Each Ranch

Saturday—Pet of Canary Alley

Prices—Mat. 10, 20; Eve. 10, 20, 30c

FRIDAY, FEB. 19

VICTOR MOORE

Prices, 25c to \$1.50. Seats on side.

NEXT SUNDAY

Continues—1 to 5—10 to 10.30.

ANOTHER BIG PROGRAM

10c—ALL SEATS—10c

STAR THEATRE

Merrimack Street

Opposite City Hall

TALKING PICTURES

Continuous 2-5 and 7-10 P. M. Seats 5c

Theatre La Scala

Today

The High Diver

The Merry Dancer

The Merry Dancer

Five Cents—WORTH DOUBLE

HATHAWAY'S

Matinees 2.50

Week Feb. 15th Evenings

Wm. Humphrey and Company

In an interesting episode of

"The Bad Man and the Deputy"

THE JAGS

BUNOVAN AND ARVID

THE PRINCE OF THE

HATHAWAY

HURRY HAYMOND AND BOYS

WALSH AND CHURCH

In "The Merry Dancer"

LADIES' MATINEE SEATS, 10c

Reverend Orchestra Series Extra

COLONIAL PARTY

Held by Young Ladies of Sacred Heart Parish

The third annual Colonial party under the auspices of the young ladies of the Sacred Heart church was held last night in the church hall. The attendance was very large, the members of the parish having turned out in large numbers, and the affair proved to be a great success.

The hall was prettily decorated with hanging, variegated, translucent lights and greenery.

During the early part of the evening an excellent musical and literary program was carried out, the program being as follows:

March, "The Asylum," J. Bennett

Song, "The Little Irish Girl," J. Bennett

Song, "You'd Better Ask Me," J. Bennett

Miss Nann M. Gallagher

Song, "Sons of Erin," H. Beyer

Song, "Dreams," J. Bennett

Reading, "The Little Girl," J. Bennett

Song, "Answer," J. Bennett

Reading, "The Little Girl," J. Bennett

Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. Frank Gold, Mr. McHenry, Mr. C. Johnson

At the conclusion of the concert, general dancing was enjoyed to music furnished by Kirtledge's orchestra.

Among the clergymen present during the evening were Rev. T. Wade Smith, O. M. I., pastor of the Sacred Heart church, who is also treasurer of the organization which had the affair in charge.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Lowell People, and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many of our readers are published in the papers, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubt must be out of our minds. The face of such evidence was this: The public statement of a reputable citizen living right at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

S. Jones, living at 511 Bridge street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I am pleased to speak a good word for Dr. J. Higgins. Pills as they have done me a wonderful amount of good. For years I had trouble with my kidneys, being forced to get up several times during the night to pass the secretions. My back ached most of the time and I could not find any such evidence as this. The After trying several remedies with indifferent success, I learned of Dr. J. Higgins' Pills, and procured several boxes at Ellingwood & Co's drug store. Since using them my back has been strengthened and freed of pain and I have been in better health than before in years."

For sale by all druggists. Price, 50c. Foster-McBum Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Dr. J. Higgins' Pills—no other.

SPECIAL

Cut out this coupon and present it at the door of the

Mathew Moving Picture Palace

225 Dutton St., on Wednesday, February 17, Thursday,

February 18, or Friday, February 19, with 5c, and yourself

and a friend will be admitted and given a reserved seat.

Mathew Moving Picture Palace

225 DUTTON ST.

Please admit bearer and friend, Wednesday, Thursday or

Friday, February 17-19, for 5c.

PRESENT COUPON AT BOX OFFICE

Mathew Moving Picture Palace

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Please admit bearer and friend, Wednesday, Thursday or

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Mathew Moving Picture Palace

225 DUTTON ST.

Katherine Cuff, Margaret Wood, Jennie Gookin, Ella Nixon, Jennie Kier, Nellie Dee, Marion Doherty, Katherine Lowney, Mary Martin, Frances Kivian, May Harris, Susie Bonifacio, Katherine Cusick, Lilla Kennedy, Jennie Mullin, Edith Lyons, Katherine Lynch, Elizabeth McLean, Elizabeth McNally, Martha Mulvey, Katherine Nagle, Helen Hickey, Margaret Rounie, Rose Swager, Josephine Sheridan, Margaret Seaborn, Mary Weldon, Katherine Whelan, Sarah Caffery, Gertrude Ward, Alice Devine, Louisa Curran, Winnie Hickey, Annie Donohue, Nellie Farrell, Katherine O'Neil, Nora Fitzgerald, Annie Francis.



JAMES E. BURNS

Bessie Jennings, Katherine Harrington, Annie Moran, Anastasia McDermott, Helen Nolan, Mary McClure, Annie Sullivan, Winnie O'Loughlin, Margaret Stuckpole, Katherine Sharkey.

The refreshments were in charge of the following ladies: Matron, Miss Mollie McManis, assistant, Miss Katherine Harrington, waitresses, Misses Katherine Roche, Josephine Cuff, Agnes Brady, Annie Vaughn, Elizabeth Augello, Mary Mungovan, Annie Griffin, Della Vaughn, Nellie Tucker, Sadie Lee, Anna Scott, Elizabeth Roche, Charles, Missa Mary Morris and Mary Hickey.

430 BUILDINGS

Destroyed by Earthquake in Italy

SIVAS, Asiatic Turkey, Feb. 17 (Wednesday).—The earthquake that visited this district Feb. 16 did much damage to buildings, but the loss of life was not great, thirty persons killed being the most reliable estimate. Four hundred and thirty buildings were entirely destroyed and 42 were partially damaged. Slight shocks continue today throughout the village and in the district of Samsat.

TWO WERE KILLED

Outbreak of Rioting at Granada

GRANADA, Spain, Feb. 18.—There was an outbreak of rioting today over the question of the collection of duties on food stuffs brought into the city in which two persons were killed and five wounded.

BILL WAS KILLED

To Prevent Americans and Japs Intermarrying

TOPEKA, Feb. 18.—For fear that it might further strain the relations of the United States and Japan the Kansas Legislature yesterday killed a bill providing the intermarriage of Americans with Japanese. The bill also contained a clause prohibiting the marriage of whites and negroes.

FIRE

LIFE ACCIDENT LIABILITY

INSURANCE

Frank B. Murphy

53 CENTRAL ST.

FIFTY CHILDREN

Were Buried in Slide of Snow

SPRINGVALE, Me., Feb. 18.—A snow slide from the roof of the Lincoln school here yesterday buried 50 children.

Several were injured and there was great excitement in the town.

Women who had children in the school rushed to the school yard, and men were called from all parts of the town to dig out the little ones.

Ear Nearly Torn Off

Drs. Mondin, Bragdon and Thompson were summoned at once and hundreds of people gathered and started digging frantically to get out the children.

Charles Goodwin, son of George A. Goodwin, was the most seriously hurt. One of his ears being nearly torn off, while there were many deep cuts in his neck. Several other children were cut and bruised.

The snow on the roof was closely packed and heavy, and it caught the children just as they were filling in. In an instant there were 50 out of the 300 children buried under tremendous drifts.

Mothers frantic with fear dug into the huge drift with their hands, while dozens of men with shovels were put to work at once. The news spread rapidly, and from all parts of the town fathers and mothers came hurrying to the scene.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

AT YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE HALL

Carolyn Putnam Webber will give a cooking demonstration lecture on Friday night, February 19th, at 8 o'clock, before the ladies of the Immaculate Conception parish, at the hall of the Young Men's Catholic Institute. Admission is free. The only thing necessary is for one to bear the fact in mind that these demonstrations are very popular and a front seat is the best seat. The attendance should be equal to that of recent lectures at St. Patrick's parish, where audiences counted more than 400 on several occasions. Miss Webber has prepared an especially interesting program for this occasion. These neighborhood gatherings are happy affairs. Not for 30 Stuckpole street, Friday night. An evening of instruction. An hour and a half of profit. It makes the men folks hungry when they hear of it. The milk sours no more when he looks at it. He smiles again and "cheerful looks make every dish a feast."

RHODE ISLAND G. A. R.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 18.—With a decrease in numbers, though not lacking in spirit, the Civil war veterans of the state met here today for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Rhode Island department. With the exception of the election of officers there was but little done in the way of business. Officers' reports showing the annual falling off in the ranks and other statistics were read and addresses made by visiting officials.

The women's relief corps and other affiliated bodies also held their conventions, listened to the reading of annual reports and elected new officers for the coming year.

The encampment will end with a reception and banquet tonight.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged today at 3 per cent.

U. S. Hunting employees, Thursday evening.

Couch Beds

Like illustration. Made of heavy angle, fitted with the guaranteed National spring and can be opened into a full-sized bed. You all know what they cost. We have just 15 of these left and while they last will close them out complete with the mattress and bolster at

\$3.98

Follow the crowd to the biggest Furniture Sale.

Bornstein & Quinn

113-115 CORHAM ST.

BAD STOMACH PURIFIED

IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

If reports are authentic, people of Lowell who suffer from dyspepsia and other stomach troubles are getting tired of taking preparations containing pepsin, because pepsin simply digests the food artificially. Pepsin relieves, it never cures—the principle is wrong, the cure is before the cause.

And, remember, pepsin only digests animal food; it has no effect on starchy food, such as potatoes, rice, oatmeal, bread, etc.

There is just one way to cure dyspepsia and stomach disorders, trivial or serious, and that is first to cleanse and purify the stomach and bowels, and to tone up and put energy into the stomach walls, so that they will be able to properly mix the food with the natural digestive juices of the stomach.

That is just what Mi-o-na tablets

FIFTY CHILDREN

Were Buried in Slide of Snow

SPRINGVALE, Me., Feb. 18.—A snow slide from the roof of the Lincoln school here yesterday buried 50 children.

Several were injured and there was great excitement in the town.

Women who had children in the school rushed to the school yard, and men were called from all parts of the town to dig out the little ones.

Ear Nearly Torn Off

Drs. Mondin, Bragdon and Thompson were summoned at once and hundreds of people gathered and started digging frantically to get out the children.

Charles Goodwin, son of George A. Goodwin, was the most seriously hurt. One of his ears being nearly torn off, while there were many deep cuts in his neck. Several other children were cut and bruised.

The snow on the roof was closely packed and heavy, and it caught the children just as they were filling in. In an instant there were 50 out of the 300 children buried under tremendous drifts.

Mothers frantic with fear dug into the huge drift with their hands, while dozens of men with shovels were put to work at once. The news spread rapidly, and from all parts of the town fathers and mothers came hurrying to the scene.

SUFFRAGETTES

20 Arrested for Interfering With Police

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The suffragettes failed today in their attempt to present to Premier Asquith the resolution adopted at yesterday's meeting of the women's freedom league which declared for a continuation of the militant propaganda for suffrage.

They first attempted to march in procession, but their line being broken up by the police they mingled with a crowd of the curious which had gathered to witness the scene and sauntered toward Downing street.

The police, however, had completely blocked all entrances to the thoroughfare and twenty of the more strenuous suffragettes who tried to break through the lines were arrested, charged with interfering with the police.

For a time there was a scene of great disorder, women time and again throwing themselves valiantly against the double line of police, only to be thrown back or if they were unusually

PUBLIC MARKET

30 JOHN ST.

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday

Best No. 1 Smoked Shoulders, 7½c
Sugar-Cured Hams, 12½c
Leg and Loin Lamb, 12½c and up, according to quality.
Sugar-Cured Bacon, 14½c
Omelette, Roast Beef, cut from corned Beef, from 10c to 25c per lb.
Fresh Roast Pork and Fresh Shoulders, at the lowest possible prices.
Fresh-killed, Native-dressed Chickens and Poultry, always on hand at very reasonable prices.
Our goods are all of the best quality.

Before leaving your Sunday dinner, call and examine our goods and see our prices.

Grocery Department

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday

Sugar, 5c per lb.
Green Mountain Potatoes, 23c peck
We carry all the leading brands of Flour, from 75c to 95c per bag
Barrels, from \$5.75 to \$7.50
Our Canned Goods are the well-known brands, Okey and Empire.
Telephone orders carefully attended to. Prompt and Free Delivery to all parts of the city.

JOHN ST. PUBLIC MARKET,
JOHN C. CURLEY, PROP.

NOTICE

The Time on Your

LIMERICK CERTIFICATES

EXPIRES SATURDAY

If you are desirous of buying a Piano and using your certificate at our store and are not in a position to buy at present,

WE WILL EXTEND THE TIME

On your certificate providing you present same at our store by

Saturday, Feb. 20

Largest, Most Reliable

Piano House

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